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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Buys Gold From World
Japan Proposes Peace Parley
Balkans See Kings Make Up
America Is Under Retail Code
Inner Mongolia Forms State
Italy Will Ban the Bachelor

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT puts his price-lifting gold control campaign on a world basis by announcing that the United States will buy gold in foreign markets. The immediate effect is to send the dollar downward on European exchanges, as he desires. Wall Street is not surprised, seeing the plan as a natural outgrowth of domestic purchasing. But serious repercussions are anticipated. The United States is seen as likely to become involved in a currency duel with Great Britain. This would make it difficult for France indefinitely to defend its gold position. The great American experiment seems certain now to force desired or undesired results.

Japan suggests a Far East peace conference to be held in Tokyo. Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister of War, says he will propose that the Cabinet invite China, Manchoukuo, Russia, Britain, France and the United States to such a parley. He believes the powers with interests would understand Japanese policy better after such a conference. The big joker is, of course, the inclusion of Manchoukuo as a power—World powers could hardly sit in with delegates of a nation they do not admit exists.

Bulgaria and Roumania advance their new rapprochement when King Boris boards King Carol's yacht in the Danube for the first "get-together" talk in 20 years. They discuss treatment of minorities, stimulating trade and improving communication. King Boris goes to meet his fellow sovereign after an impressive opening of the Bulgarian Assembly, at which he talks of the new Balkan friendship. For the first time during an address by the Crown the lawmakers break into loud applause. And King Boris is human enough to like that kind of an interruption.

The United States sees more than 1,000,000 retail stores open for business under the NRA code of fair practices. Stores dealing primarily in milk, food and tobacco and those to be governed by special codes are exempt. Stores employing less than five persons in towns of less than 2500 are also exempt. The code requires that the price of any article shall be actual cost plus a reasonable allowance for wages and salaries. The confirmed bargain hunter gets a jolt—The altering "less than cost" sales are forbidden.

China sees T. V. Soong, its "Strong Man," retire as Minister of Finance. Dr. H. H. Kung, governor of the Central Bank of China, a Yale graduate, takes the trying portfolio. To Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the dictator, who is making war on the Communists, it is the replacing of one brother-in-law with another. When General Chiang started his campaign at Nanchang his wife came by airplane to Shanghai to demand more troops money from her brother. He said it couldn't be done and resigned—Foreign interests raise a cry to have Soong retained.

Turkey shows its pride in celebrating its tenth birthday. Ankara, the capital, spends \$1,000,000 in illumination alone. Every dwelling being compelled to display at least three lamps, many turn ancient glass vases into Chinese lanterns. At the review by "Ghazi" Mustafa Kemal the cavalry on splendid Arabian mounts deeply impresses foreign observers. A football game is played, but transformed Turkey registers even more enthusiastically than it women. With the latest of the veil, have turned western—A headline on the program is a feminine fencing match.

Inner Mongolia sets up an autonomous Government of its own. Wearing brilliant ceremonial robes, which haven't changed in style since days of Genghis Khan, 170 Mongol princes meet at the famous Lama Temple of Peking, organize and name Prince Yun T'wan Wang-chek as head. The buildings of the new Government are 100 feet tents pitched about the Pool of Heaven. Officials will be paid in sheep. The Nanking Government says it must retain control of foreign affairs and defense; the princes declare full independence—Japan is accused in this sudden demand for "freedom."

Italy is seriously disturbed over its diminishing population. In 1924 there were 1,124,470 births, in 1932 only 992,049, out of a population of 42,000,000. Premier Mussolini's newspaper points out that the 200,000,000 Slavs have an annual increase of nearly 10,000,000. In addition to its wholesale weddings, Italy plans to increase the tax on bachelors, and the Premier is expected to replace all civil service bachelors with fathers of large families. With "scruple or modesty" he will back his motto—"The people have a duty to the state."

Soviet Moves To Swell Its Cattle Herds

Will Distribute Million Calves to Peasants From Its Farms

Makes Terms Easy

Seeks to Guard Against Food Scarcity and Add to Dairy Products for Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW—Side by side with the unremitting drive to realize as much as possible of this year's favorable harvest, the Soviet authorities are promulgating measures designed to strengthen the new system of collective farming. Last winter, when the food situation was very dark indeed in many of the main grain-producing regions of the country, the first congress of collective farm "udarniki," or shock-brigade workers, was held here with much pomp and ceremony. Almost all the outstanding Soviet leaders delivered speeches; and Mr. Joseph Stalin proclaimed the slogan that every collective farm member should become well-to-do. This slogan is far from being realized as yet, even if the very modest Russian conception of peasant well-being is taken as a standard. But a first installment of the promised prosperity will be supplied to 1,000,000 peasant families as a result of a recent decree which prescribes that 1,000,000 calves are to be acquired by purchase from the common herds of the collective farms or from individual peasant owners and sold to collective farm members who have no livestock.

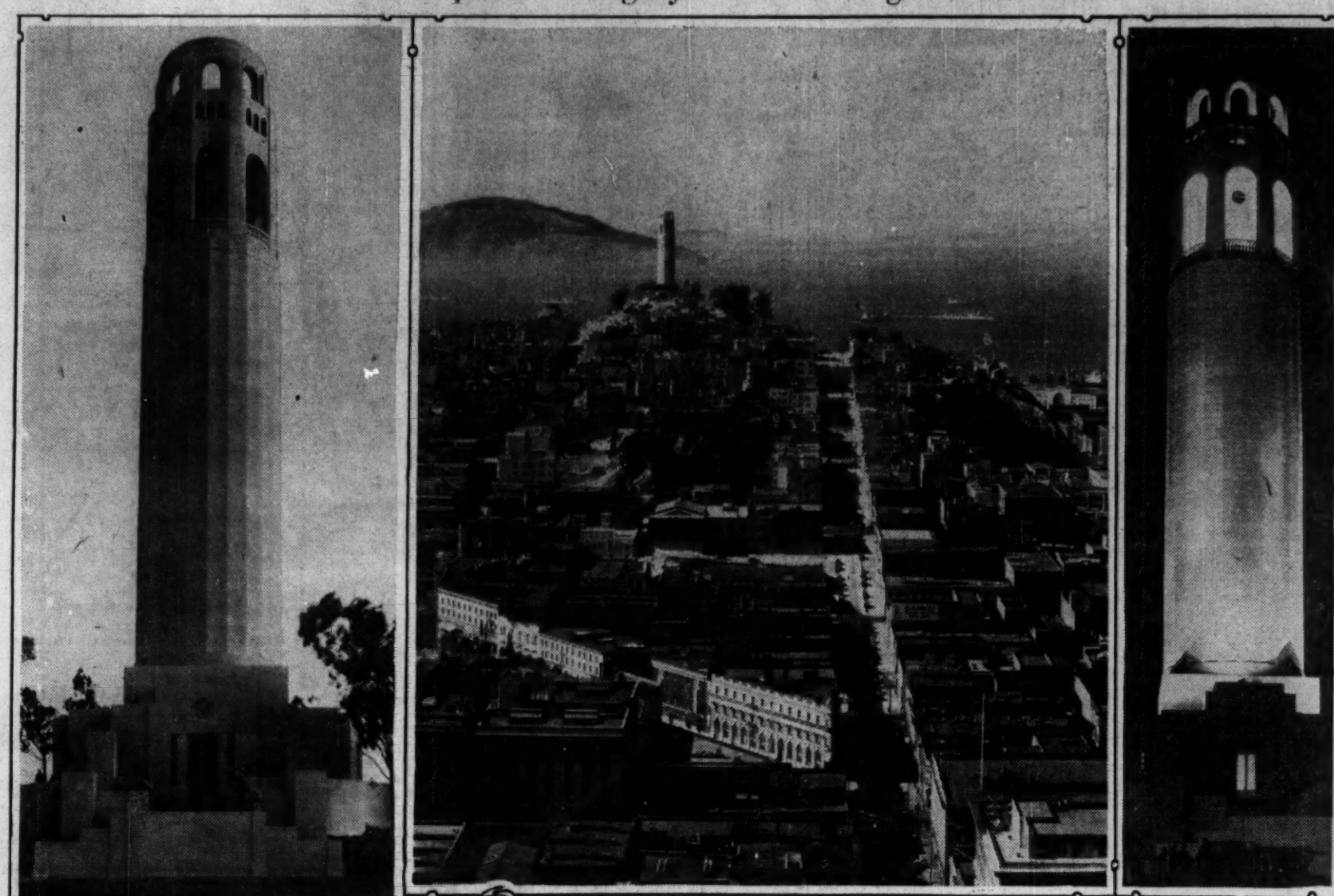
Some to Get State Help
The peasants who receive the calves may pay for them either cash down or on the installment plan. The poorest among them will be helped by state credit up to half the value of the calf; and the Government has set aside for this purpose a sum of 35,000,000 rubles (nominally about 25,000,000 dollars, actually untranslatable into foreign currency because of the tremendous discrepancies in Soviet price levels). In line with the general present-day Soviet policy, the calves will be apportioned not to the poorest, but to the most industrious and deserving of the collective farm members. Peasants who sell calves are to receive compensation, not only in money but in the more solid form of being obliged to supply less meat and milk to the state. Peasants who raise the calves are entitled to obtain the necessary fodder from the stocks of the collective farm. This decree, which is considered very important in the Soviet press, aims at two main objectives. It is expected at once to give 1,000,000 more peasants the greater insurance against food scarcity which comes from the possession of a cow and to improve the standard of living of the towns with meat and dairy products, which have been conspicuous by their scarcity ever since the peasants, in an ecstasy of revolt against the imposition of collectivization, destroyed approximately half their pigs, a third of their sheep and a quarter of their cows in the winter of 1929-1930.

Doubt About Livestock
Since that time there has been little convincing evidence of a substantial replenishing of the country's livestock—it is impossible to obtain official figures on the subject—and it remains to be seen whether this year's allegedly abundant harvest marks the beginning of a genuine upturn on the "livestock sector" of the agricultural front.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

'Oh, Pshaw, What's an Ichthyodectidæ To Diphenylaminechlorasine, Huh?'

"See the Ichthyodectidæ!" Harvard University and particularly the Museum of Comparative Anatomy cordially issues this invitation to everyone, particularly fishermen. "We have several specimens on exhibition," the invite continues, "from this predaceous family of world-wide distribution during Cretaceous time. One came from Australia and the others from the chalk beds of western Kansas." So runs the notice in this week's issue of the Alumni Bulletin. Perhaps next week, not to be outdone by the Comparative Anatomy section, the Paleontological division will feature the attractive ophiurid of cephalopods and pelecypods, the Pennsylvanian Paleodictyoptera, or the historic and well-known antennae of Paleozoic cockroaches. Then what would happen if the Massachusetts Institute of Technology got a bit jealous? Issued for less than Thermocouple Tavern located southeast of Harvard, perhaps they wouldn't stoop to call attention to the bemotored Behemoths, terrifying Bionosaurs, motorized Tyrannosaurs or 35-foot Triceratopsian Dinosaurs they designed for the Century of Progress exhibition. These would not be interesting enough for the public. Technology would want all the world to know that diphenylaminechlorasine is decidedly irritating that chloracetophenone will bring



Striking Views of Coit Tower, San Francisco
Left—Coit Tower in Pioneer Park Atop Telegraph Hill. Center—Coit Tower as Viewed From a Window of the Russ Building. Right—Coit Tower Under Illumination at Night

British Ally Arabs' Fears Of Jewish Rule in Palestine

High Commissioner Wauchope Issues Categorical Denial of Rumors Circulated by Executive as Attack on Mandatory

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 30.—High Commissioner Wauchope's categorical assurance to Arab leaders that there is no intention of giving the Jews political control of Palestine is expected in informed circles here to allay the easily inflamed passions of the Arab populace and to put an end to the rioting, which after beginning at Jaffa, Friday, spread to various parts of the country during the week-end. It is strenuously denied in Downing Street circles that there has been undue increase in Jewish immigration recently, such as Arabs allege as the reason for their demonstrations.

The labor immigration schedule estimated the capacity of that country to absorb fresh workers for the period from October, 1933, to April, 1934, at 5500, which is the same as during the previous six months. It is admitted there has been a considerable increase in numbers of self-supporting Jewish immigrants owing to the exodus of Jews from Germany. In accordance with the statement made by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons, April 13, there has been a "liberal review" of applications from this class of intending immigrant and "considerate treatment" for applications by German Jews already settled in Palestine for admission of parents or other relatives living in Germany.

But though exact figures are unavailable it is believed the total permits issued to these classes do not exceed 5000 or 6000. And it is argued that such immigrants will not cause unemployment among the Arab population as has been alleged. On the contrary they have been obliged to take considerable sums into the country and this should add to existing openings for employment both for Arab and Jewish labor. It is noted here that riots this week-end are not like those on previous occasions, being directed not against the Jews but against the British Mandatory. The explanation given is that certain Arab leaders wanted to see whether the Mandatory can be coerced into modifying its policy on the Jewish issue. If so, (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

And Old Bucksaw, Free of NRA Code, 'Keeps on a-Sawin'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30.—The good old New England bucksaw has been freed of the NRA code. Just when it seemed that every Yankee woodlot would be roped in on the lumbermen's code of wages, word was received from Mr. Samuel F. Langdell, former president of the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association, that cordwood cutters could keep right on cutting for the standard pay of \$125 a cord. Under the code, the cost of cutting a cord of hardwood would have been \$217. A cord is about all any man can cut in a day. Owners of woodlots began to have visions of their profits vanishing in the wake of the new law that threatened to put a kink in the business. If not in the backs of the bucksaw pushers. Owners of woodlots have been withholding contracts for cutting hardwood pending a definite agreement on the code. But with the cheerful news that cordwood cutters can keep on sawing at \$125 a cord, the industry that is alone peculiar to New England takes a new lease. With a flood of contracts now being let for clearing out hardwood, wood choppers are fairly swarming back to work. Folks who rely on cordwood to keep the home fires burning through the winter are relieved again to know the price of fuel will not be advanced. Even the woodsmen seem to be satisfied to go back to work under the old code of operation, which was mainly characterized by a willingness to keep sawing wood.

Geneva to Participate In Montevideo Conference

GENEVA, Oct. 30 (P).—The close collaboration of the League of Nations with the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 2, was assured Oct. 28, when the League accepted an invitation to send a high official and designated Mr. Julian Noguera, counselor attached to the information section, as representative. Mr. Noguera will bring to the conference a lengthy memorandum outlining the work of the League. The mission was described as a desire to avoid the work of the League and the conference following parallel lines in mutual ignorance when both are pursuing the same aims.

Prisoners Set Fire; Told to 'Fight or Fry'

BLOOMFIELD, Mo., Oct. 30 (P).—It "was fight or fry" and 16 prisoners in the Stoddard County Jail saw their attempt to escape go for naught. While Sheriff George Barham and his deputy were away, the prisoners stacked mattresses in a pile and set them on fire.

Mrs. Barham, alone in the living quarters of the jail, instead of releasing the prisoners as they expected, told them they could either put out the fire or roast. They extinguished the flames.

Coit Tower Pays Tribute to Old Fire Companies

San Francisco Woman's Gift Striking Addition to City's Sky Line

Special from Monitor Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO—Most striking of recent additions to San Francisco's skyline is the memorial tower to the city's pioneer firemen, recently dedicated atop Telegraph Hill.

Much of historic memory in this young metropolis of the West has been stirred by erection of the 170-foot shaft. It was financed by a bequest of Mrs. Lillie Hitchcock Coit, well known in the city's days of early growth following discovery of gold in California. And it stands in Pioneer Park where in the early days a look-out signaled down to the city below arrival in the Golden Gate of eagerly awaited ships.

The tower is dedicated to the memory of the red-shirted volunteer firemen of Knickerbocker No. 5, because as a girl Lillie Hitchcock ran to so many fires with the company that she was considered its mascot, and later made an honorary member. She left \$50,000 to be expended in an appropriate manner for the purpose of adding to the beauty of the city which I have always loved," and the Board of Supervisors decided that a tall white tower on Telegraph Hill would have pleased her.

Firemen were among the social elite of San Francisco when Mrs. Coit was a girl, and up to the time they were displaced by a paid, professional corps. The city of gold rush days was anything but fire-proof, and devastating fires frequently swept sections of the town. The beginnings of a blaze generally meant a total loss to any building, and the gay natures of the city's denizens saw to it that fires were sufficiently frequent to insure excitement.

To correct these conditions the volunteer fire companies were formed, and all classes flocked to their support. Each vied for the most handsome engine, the smartest drill, and first place at every fire, while the individual member wished to be the one to hold the nozzle. But withal they were a great asset to their city, and led the movement toward an organized program of fire prevention which eventually brought insurance companies into the previously too-inflammable community.

It might seem that the cool, fluted shaft devised by Mr. Arthur Brown Jr., San Francisco architect, situated in the misty breezes of Telegraph Hill, would not appropriately memorialize the fiery era of the volunteer smoke eaters. But if this were indeed a defect, it has been amply remedied by the storm of local criticism which has centered about the shaft. Liking the tower to an industrial smokestack has become to some degree the sign of the local amateur art critic. But competent opinion has pronounced the tower simple and dignified, well adapted to its purpose and location.

One thing is certain: Coit Tower will in future be appreciated by the tourist, for from its gallery, easily accessible by elevators, may be glimpsed an unsurpassed panorama of San Francisco's downtown section, San Francisco Bay, the Golden Gate, and a wide distant view of Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda; islands, inlets, waterways and mountains.

Ford-NRA Split on Auto Code Sets Public Opinion Boiling

Forces Issue Stewing for Years as to Whether U. S. Wants Economy by Dictation or Individualism That Has Made It Great

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—To many observers, the terse formula "NRA vs. V-8" symbolizes to perfection the state of the nation's divided loyalties today.

There are only six letters and one numeral in that little algebraic formula, and yet it epitomizes, as few catch phrases of past great eras have done, the essential cleavage within a great country. This cleavage has been years in the making but has only recently come to the surface. In the view of many it is now likely to remain a major point of divergence for years to come. This is no passing struggle, it is held; two social philosophies stand pitted in opposition.

The issues may well transcend the personalities of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, and Mr. Henry Ford, with his V-8. The country sees the beginning of two rival schools of thought that may give meaning to old parties, divide political lines on a bona fide issue, and set the stage for economic discussions that will long survive Mr. Roosevelt's Administration.

The question is, of course, whether the country is ready for a directed national economy or wants to return to the policy that has raised it to greatness—unrestricted individualism. Today, the lines are forming between these two dogmas. History, however, sometimes has an embarrassing way of compromising matters in the long run over which implacable opponents will yield no inch at a given time, and it may be in this instance that an eventual fusion of the philosophies will occur. Just at present, however, they are sharply antagonistic.

Start from Same Premise
The two schools of thought start from the same general premise that the country needs a better distribution of national income. Oddly enough, it was Mr. Ford himself who dramatized the idea of bigger wages in order to increase general purchasing power. This is a cardinal doctrine in the Roosevelt New Deal, which is so different in other respects to the individualistic Ford conceptions.

But under the "Ford individualistic philosophy" this redistribution of income—this gradual raising of living standards and leveling out of wealth—is best left to automatic economic forces driven forward by the lure of big profits for the individual. Pioneer individualism tamed a continent and built modern America, it is pointed out; it should not now be abandoned because of a temporary upset.

On the other hand, the New Deal philosophy answers to the fore-running, rugged individualism as all very well when the virgin riches of a new continent were available for exploitation, but that time is over, the new day calls for an era of regulation and social control.

No One Man Can Settle It
Obviously no single President and no one administration is going to settle this issue. Mr. Roosevelt came in at an extraordinarily opportune time for his philosophy, and has carried it forward already an amazing distance. Even the following brief review of some of his major objectives shows philosophy while opposition more and

NRA Crisis Brings Vital Decisions Up

'Captive' Mine Clause and Ford Recalcitrancy Must Be Solved

Opposition is Growing

Federal Ruling That Order for Autos Must Go to Low Bidder Hurts

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—As opposition to the NRA continued to crystallize at an alarming rate throughout the country, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was today facing a showdown on two of the most powerful challenges to his authority here. First, powerful steel corporation executives were summoned to the White House with the recovery administrator in a last effort to secure some solution of the "captive" mine situation which continues to harass the NRA and hold up the final capitulation of the steel and coal industries to the authority of the administration.

After conferring for nearly two hours with the President the conference adjourned to meet later. General Johnson expressed belief that a solution would be secured late today.

Second, a ruling by Mr. J. R. McCarr, comptroller-general, requiring government departments to accept the lowest bid forced the veterans bureau to purchase a Ford motorcar and threatened to wreck the NRA plans for disciplining Mr. Henry Ford by shutting him out of all government contracts.

Situation Cannot Go On

There is no secret made at the NRA of the fact that it cannot afford to lose in these two disputes—particularly in the one with Mr. Ford. To date, the punitive authority of the NRA has been exercised over small men—a roadside restaurant, a market, a beauty parlor and a small shop headed for bankruptcy.

It is accepted as axiomatic that this situation cannot go on. Public support would not continue behind an organization which punished small violators, but was unable to maintain its authority over a powerful and prominent industrialist such as Mr. Henry Ford. NRA officials are frank to admit confidentially that its prestige is at stake in the Ford dispute.

The "captive" mine situation is somewhat less of a direct challenge to the NRA itself, but is equally important in view of its implications in the particularly delicate coal situation.

Failure of the administration to secure an agreement from the steel company owners of coal mines to accept the "check-off" system—the users of the coal—the Midwest certainly upset the agreements reached between commercial mine owners and the United Mine Workers of America and again plunge the coal industry into the chaotic state from which it has just been rescued.

Johnson Knows Feeling

In addition to facing these two vital issues here in Washington, General Johnson is thoroughly aware of the rising tide of dissatisfaction with the NRA which is extending out over the country from the farm areas of the Midwest.

Not being the type of man who submits meekly to adversity, he is planning an extended tour to the affected areas the moment he can get free from the two issues occupying his attention here.

General Johnson's office has not yet completed his itinerary, but indicated it will include Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco, Los Angeles and a half-dozen other cities where it is felt that the Administration's recovery program needs clarification.

Takes Cue From President

The emphasis throughout the trip will be thrown on the NRA contention that it is not responsible for the fact that farm prices have failed to skyrocket at the rate apparently expected by an agricultural population counting on the arrival of the millennium over night.

Taking his cue from President Roosevelt's last radio speech he will explain the solid accomplishments of the recovery program to date, stress the necessity for time to consolidate such gains and assure the populace that the administration has no intention of permitting any part of it to fall if human means can prevent.

As yet the mass of opposition rising against the NRA has in no wise shaken the morale of the organization. General Johnson himself never expected to accomplish a revolution in the national industrial structure without criticism and opposition. He is tackling a powerful antagonist in Mr. Ford. There is no overlooking the fact that should the manufacturer raise the constitutional issue in the courts—as he is almost certain to do—the NRA faces a possible adverse decision by the Supreme Court which will nullify it completely. The stakes are high, but the NRA is apparently prepared and ready to accept the challenge.

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Things Present
Mr. Abbott is playing a familiar string when he denounces the publication of "Toward the white tower" on the editorial page.

Perhaps you too have longed for a movie heroine like the one suggested in "Movie-mad" on the News of Art, Music, and the Theater page.

Read "Among the African Pygmies" and take a word journey to one of the most interesting spots in Africa.

Another installment of "An International Alphabet" appears on the Children's page.

And Things to Come
Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening page, the Progress in Education page, another article in the Leisure series, and more Ad-O-Gramps.

Two Kings Meet In Royal Yacht On Danube River

Roumanian and Bulgarian
Rulers Begin Series of
Conferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
via Press Wire

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 30.—Today the Kings of Roumania and Bulgaria opened a series of "get-together" talks, the first made on behalf of these two countries in 20 years.

The two sovereigns, King Carol and King Boris, met at noon on the Roumanian royal yacht in the Danube River between Bulgaria and Roumania. Among the questions discussed were mutual treatment of minorities, stimulation of trade and improved communications.

Such fundamental matters as rectification of the Bulgarian boundary in Dobruja or Bulgaria's entrance into the Little Entente were not formally considered. No disputes of capital importance were solved or even treated, but still the meeting is regarded as a vital international event.

This consideration is due to the strained relations existing since the Balkan wars of 1912 to 1913, and the recent "peace pilgrimage" of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister, during which he tried to sow the seeds of a vast new bloc comprising all of the Danubian and Balkan states, as well as Poland.

King Boris went to today's meeting after an unusually impressive opening of the Bulgarian National Assembly at which he read a Crown address that laid special stress on international friendship. When King Boris mentioned the warm reception tendered to him and Queen Ionna on their recent European visit as a proof that Bulgaria enjoys the friendship of western powers he was heartily cheered, as he was later when he referred to the visit of the Yugoslav King and Queen to Bulgaria.

This is the first time a Crown address ever was interrupted by applause in the Bulgarian Parliament. A strong desire to improve relations between Bulgaria and the outside world was shown by the National Assembly.

But nationalistic feelings still run high in both Bulgaria and Roumania, so the way to peace may not be easy.

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Monitor News Radiocasts

Monday—11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Tuesday—12:00—12:15
Wednesday—12:00—12:15
Thursday—11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Friday—12:00—12:15
Saturday—12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

Mrs. Riley Backs Parkman; Charges Move to Nichols

Liggett Adds His Support;
G. G. A. 'Weighs' All
Candidates

Dissension has already developed in the ranks of the Republican City Committee, with the indorsement today of Mr. Henry Parkman Jr. by Mrs. Mary M. Riley, member of the committee.

Mrs. Riley charged Malcolm E. Nichols, Herman Hormel and Martin Hays, mayoralty candidate, chairman of the city committee and member of the committee respectively, of seeking to rig the committee for Nichols, at the meeting in Tremont Temple next Wednesday night.

She declared that this trio has promised more jobs to more people than there are jobs in the entire State, and quoted Hormel as declaring that Nichols will fill City Hall with Republicans.

A political strategist in the Parkman balliwick interpreted this statement as of the utmost value to Mr. Parkman. It will nullify any advantage there otherwise might be in the committee indorsement of Nichols, he indicated, for, according to him, it will demonstrate that the Republican committee is to be stampeded by political manipulators just as was the Democratic City Committee, which indorsed William J. Foley at Faneuil Hall.

"This is a nonpartisan campaign," Mrs. Riley continued. "If Nichols, Hormel and Hays are able to rig the meeting at Tremont Temple next Wednesday night, it will do Nichols about as much good as the other methods by which he is trying desperately to win this campaign."

Senator Parkman moved further away from that "best-man-but-can't-win" classification with the indorsement today of the Senator by Mr. Louis K. Liggett, leader in Republican politics in Massachusetts. Mr. Liggett leveled verbal broadsides at the Republican City Committee, and characterized it as an agency for furthering Democratic interests.

Mr. Liggett stigmatized the committee by doubting its existence. No considerable number of Republicans, according to Mr. Liggett, is going to follow the lead of the committee's probable indorsement of Mr. Nichols.

"I am now able to gauge the quiet strength which has accumulated for Parkman," Mr. Liggett said. "Parkman will get 75 per cent, if not more, the Republican vote. Four years ago there were 30,000 enrolled Republicans in the city. Certainly there are enough thousands of independent voters and Democrats disgusted with the shambles which has been made here of Democracy to return Henry Parkman an easy winner on Nov. 7."

Canadian Rail Dispute
Ends in Compromise

MONTREAL, Oct. 30 (AP)—A 5 per cent compromise was agreed upon Saturday by the railways and the running trains in settlement of a dispute over a second 10 per cent cut in basic wage rates.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

To Honor Education
Gov. Joseph B. Ely today issued a proclamation setting apart the week of Nov. 6-12 as Education Week in Massachusetts. This the Commonwealth is officially prepared to observe the thirtieth annual American Education Week.

The Governor said nice things about education, asserting the development of intelligent citizens in the public schools to be of foremost importance in these troublous times. Anything the Governor could have said along these lines would have been understatement. Every time the nations throw millions of human lives to the dogs of war; every time avarice turns abundance into depression; every time justice is defeated by the perjurer, the "fixer," the shyster lawyer—education looms larger and larger. Every ill from which society suffers "pleads trumpet-tongued" for the little red schoolhouse.

Lachrymose Archery
It has been suggested that the police go in for archery. A letter to the crime commission stating conditions in Massachusetts suggested that a modified type of cross bow be installed on the hood of police cars to shoot arrows filled with tear gas at criminals in fleeing automobiles. Such lachrymose archery has

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World Trade Gain In Raw Materials Forecast by Young

Queen's University Gives
LL.D. to Him, Robbins
and Herridge

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 30 (Canadian Press)—Queen's University at a special convocation Saturday morning conferred honorary degrees on Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company; Major W. D. Herridge, Canadian Minister to the United States, and W. D. Robbins, Minister to Canada.

Attended by a large number of former graduates here to attend the alumni reunion, the convocation was a colorful affair. In conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on the three men, Vice-Chancellor Fyfe referred to their splendid records.

Mr. Robbins he called a distinguished member of the United States diplomatic service, with the tact and skill that are essential to his profession.

Mr. Herridge, said the vice-chancellor, is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and has found time to achieve eminence both as a soldier and as a lawyer.

Referring to Mr. Young, the vice-chancellor said that he "holds the insignia of doctor in 17 universities. We honor him as one who has set a high standard of public service in industry, in international relations and also in his devotion to the cause of education."

In an address Mr. Young expressed the appreciation of the recipients of the honors.

Mr. Young said that during the 1920-30 decade he held the conviction firmly that the world was to experience a period of great international cooperation in every field.

"The League of Nations," he said, "Locarno, the naval and disarmament conferences and the Bland-Kellogg pact, all seemed to be instruments of peace, functioning through the cooperation of nations great and small. Looking at the world today, one may still hope but certainly must question the soundness of that vision of the 1920s."

"Is it true that this very compression of the world is a promoter of peace? Why is it that international commerce is diminishing, not increasing? Why is it that trade barriers grow more, not less? The answer does not lie in the school of technique, it lies only in them who promote and develop the widest thought and the broadest spirit, the keenest sympathy and understanding in these complicated fields of economics, psychology and morals."

"The extent to which there will be an international trade in luxuries depends upon the economic well-being of the world. In the last analysis, it depends upon the development and refinement of taste plus the power to buy."

"Then there is a gradual transfer from the third group of raw-material necessities. We shall see, I think, a great increase in international trade in the field of raw-material necessities and, particularly if the world is prosperous, in that of luxuries."

Mr. Robbins expressed great personal satisfaction at the honor which had been conferred upon him. He spoke of the many Canadian students attending centers of education in the United States and the many American students who are registered in Canadian institutions.

He mentioned that there were 40 students from the United States at Queen's University and expressed the hope that they would act as ambassadors to cement good feeling and fellowship between the two countries.

Major Herridge said that he was proud not only because the degree which had been conferred on him would be a prized possession but because he had a very deep feeling for Queen's University. He made a plea for continued good will between the United States and Canada.

evoked arch suggestions from "funsters" that the police should be costumed for the occasions. The manipulator of the cross bow as he is whirled through the city should be clad in doublet and hose. Knight-hood will be flowing soon and headlines will record police conflicts as jousts.

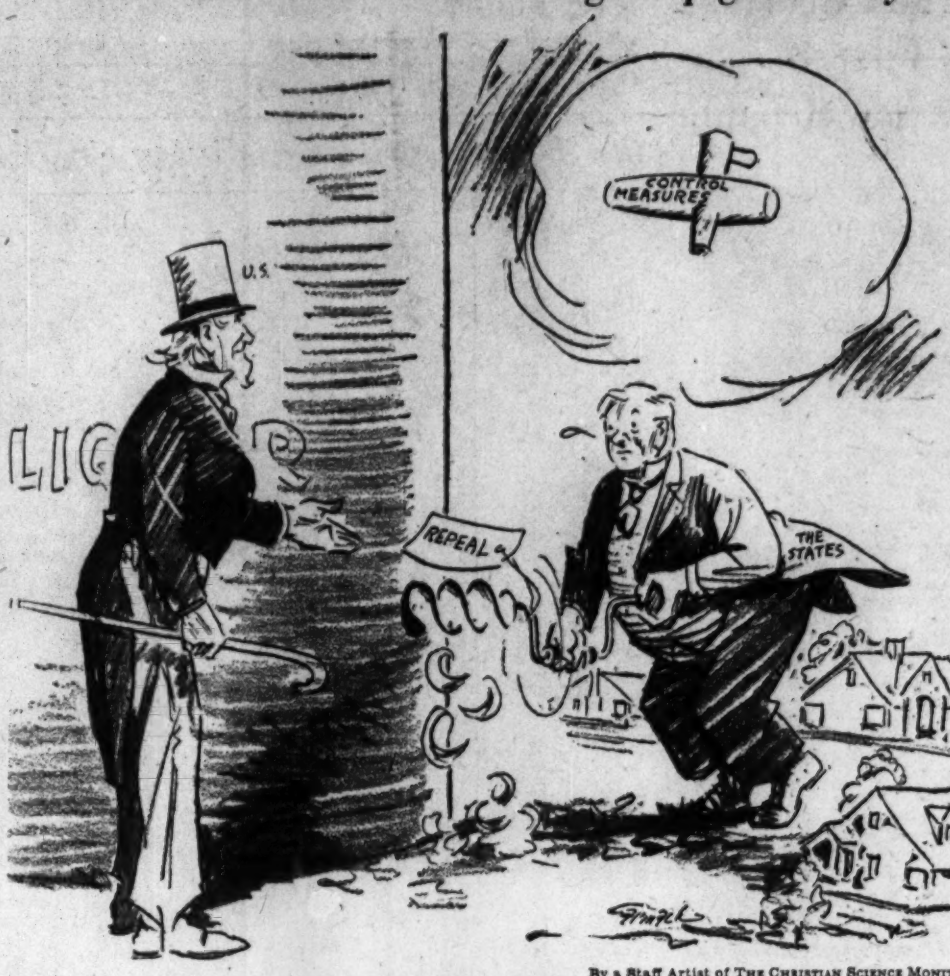
Tavern Held Costly Lesson
There are two schools of thought among the dregs in regard to the tavern proposed for selling liquor in Massachusetts. One school welcomes the tavern as a means of pouring liquor down the throat so fast that the highest will be amply educated as to the abuses of alcohol. The other group regards this price too high for the public to pay for its lesson.

The first group probably will permit the tavern to go through as a part of the liquor control plan. The other will contest it in the special session of the legislature which will probably convene next week.

Curley Has Hat On
Down Scollay Square way there are indications of violent political upheaval. Young's Hotel, a short time ago vacated, has been taken over, and is tenanted by hundreds of pictures of William J. Foley. At noon hundreds crowd into the building to attend the rally, held there daily under the shadow of Mayor Curley's office.

There are the Foley serenaders, who sing tearful fellowship songs; there is the regular Foley song, eulogizing "the integrity, the capability" etc., of this candidate. Amplifiers fill the air, abjuring each and every passerby to get in the parade for Foley before the parade passes them by. Inside the rally chamber there are three pictures behind the platform. On the right is the picture of President Roosevelt, on the left is the likeness of Mayor Curley and in between is William J. Foley. Mayor Curley has his hat on and is grinning broadly.

'Isn't It Time You Were Getting a Spigot Ready?'



Boston Snapshots

Prospect Hill—Give a horse its head and it usually emulates the homing pigeon—but give an Austin roadster a little freedom of choice at doubtful cross-roads and we have found that it usually springs lightly and heartily in the direction of adventure.

Setting out in the general direction of Worcester on Sunday, we sighted a fire tower—and climbable towers have always fascinated us. Circling around on various by-roads, with the tower always in view, we finally arrived at the top of Prospect Hill—and by circumnavigating patches of sweet fern and large rocks, at the base of the tower itself. Climbing the tower we found to our pleased surprise that this hill, which might have been lifted bodily from Maine woodlands, is within reach of a short ride from the middle of Boston. We had climbed it from the Cambridge Reservoir side, but now from the lower we looked out over Waltham to the Blue Hills and the sky line of the city.

Tower Has Company—The steel tower itself does not stand alone. It has wooden company in the shape of a smaller structure erected by the U. S. Geodetic Survey. The latter offers a more exciting climb since the wooden cross pieces provided for foothold display a tendency to become loose and tilt unexpectedly. The large tower, which offers visitors the hospitality of wide steel stairs, greets them somewhat rudely with a locked trap door at the top. Its wooden neighbor, though, guards no secrets from anyone who cares to clamber up all the way.

Squirrel Is Entertained—The little road leading down from the summit of Prospect Hill to Winter Street offers a unique opportunity for automobile "roller coasting." Each dip is followed by a rise—one of them preceded by a nicely banked corner which it is necessary to negotiate without skidding. The ride is without much braking if the climb is to be made without power. After repeating this descent several times we noticed that a squirrel was observing us inquiringly and scampering up the same tree each time we passed it. He evidently was wondering whether certain species of humans are related to the slide-building beavers!

Emulates Rocket Ship—While engineers are considering rocket ships for stratosphere travel, a South Boston boy has made a flight of his own. He was propelled 15 feet into the air by the explosion of a kerosene tank on a truck. Making a perfect landing on the opposite sidewalk, he was none the worse for the experience.

"Louder Please!"—After a marionette show, when the operator makes his bow, his features seem to be of significant proportions. An effect the reverse of this resulted when, after the mighty voices of the screen players, Harold Stern stepped to the microphone on Saturday night. Expecting his voice to have the same amplification, he spoke quietly—and almost inaudibly to the audience. The "mike" was evidently not connected. Expressive gestures in the direction of the wings brought no result and for a time the loudest tones of his voice were hard to hear. Then suddenly, after the orchestra had played its first number, connections were made and the leader's words burst out in theater-filling volume.

Megaphones Retire—The failure of the stage mike at the theater reminded us that it is a long time since we have seen an orchestra leader wielding one of the once popular megaphones on the stage. Audiences in large movie palaces now take it for granted that the voices of entertainers will be heard as easily as is the dialogue of the screen features. All that remains now is to install an enormous magnifying glass in front of the stage so that the facial expressions of performers

can be seen from far away back seats as well!

Feline Hobo—Railroad police often dislodge nonpaying passengers from beneath cars but urban officers seldom have this trouble with automobiles. Police assistance has just been requested in Roxbury, however, to remove a cat which declined to descend from its perch on top of a differential housing. Arms of the law, though, were greeted only with scratching claws and eventually the matter was placed in the hands of the Animal Rescue League. Under its direction floor boards were taken up and the travel-minded cat was persuaded to alight.

British Allay Arabs' Fear of Jewish Role
(Continued from Page 1)
The result can scarcely have been encouraging.

It is hoped the authorities now have the situation well in hand. Great praise is given here to the attitude of the police toward Arabs as well as Jewish and British.

The Palestine Government is planning important celebrations for tomorrow when the new harbor at Haifa, under the shadow of Mount Carmel, will be officially opened. The harbor is the second largest in the Mediterranean and has taken 10 years to build.

Jerusalem Tied Up With General Strike
JERUSALEM, Oct. 30 (AP)—The general strike continued here today, but transJordan was quiet and demonstrations at Damascus passed without trouble. The movement was reported spreading there.

The authorities mustered all available strength as the result of Sunday's clashes between police and demonstrators in which two Moslems were reported killed.

In anti-Jewish disorders, the fatalities among the Arabs now number 30, and the wounded more than 200.

Throughout Palestine—Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa, in particular—police rushed enrollment of a corps of special constables. These, it was believed, would be able with the aid of regulars and Government troops to put down further outbreaks such as kept tension high for three days.

An English-owned shop was one of those forced to close when an Arab mob early Sunday also smashed the fixtures and furniture in a Jewish establishment.

Despite arrests of leaders, the Arab Executive, which has urged the Arab strikes and demonstrations, met and passed a resolution of protest against the Jewish pogroms. The Executive also directed an appeal to the League of Nations.

Ceremonies Are Cut
HAIFA, Palestine, Oct. 30 (AP)—The current Arab anti-Jewish disturbances in Palestine today caused Sir Arthur Wauchope, the High Commissioner, to curtail a ceremony opening the harbor work here. Sir Arthur will open the port in the presence of only a few officials.

(Palestine is a League of Nations mandate under Great Britain. Haifa is the port for Palestine.)

Jews Refused Landing
PORT SAID, Egypt, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Egyptian Government refused permission today to 800 Jews—mostly Poles—who were seeking to land. They were bound for Jaffa aboard the Danish steamer Polonia, which was diverted here on instructions from authorities in Palestine.

Jaffa has been the scene of turbulent rioting in connection with Arab protests against increasing Jewish immigration.

Unity Advocated In Pan Americas By Former Envoy

Culbertson Tells New England Conference Coöperation Is Increasing

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 30.—The necessity for strengthening the elements of unity already established in Pan-American relations was emphasized here today by Mr. William S. Culbertson, former United States Ambassador to Chile, in an address at the closing session of the New England Conference of International Relations Clubs at the University of New Hampshire.

"American peoples were first to make progressive contributions to conception of unity among states," Mr. Culbertson said, "and this evolution is still advancing."

The tendency of American peoples to think of the Western Hemisphere in terms of "two Americas" is a false conception of the actual conditions, the former Ambassador stated.

"There is a special relationship," he continued, "which exists through the two continents. This was founded on mutual historical bases; it is continued on building up a common contemporary life on the needs of the present and the hopes of the future."

"Two principles which cement the two continents into one America are the reasons for this unity. First, non-American intervention is solidly opposed by all western nations. Second, having excluded politics from abroad, they do not recognize similar policy among themselves, but maintain equality of international law."

"American unity is not opposed to the rest of the world," Mr. Culbertson stated, "but, resting on the basis of common tradition evolving from a new environment, the ideals of Pan-Americanism represent the advance guard of international coöperation."

"Principles of coöperative self-preservation and unity in the long run transcend national exclusiveness and constitute permanent bases for Pan-American solidarity."

Harvard President Asked To Listen Though Walls
Listening behind fire doors and thin apartment partitions isn't exactly the rôle for a college president to be playing when he isn't "presiding," but Dr. James B. Conant, head of Harvard University, discovered himself doing just that thing last night on an inspection tour of the houses.

"It all began," said the Harvard Crimson, "with Professor Merriam's remarks in welcoming him at a house dinner. Said the master of Eliot House, 'I want you students' to show Mr. Conant around. Show him our walls without any portraits, show him the fireplace in our dining hall without anything with which to build a fire. Show him how well you can hear through the thin partitions in our rooms. But treat him carefully, for he is very precious. And return him to the Master's lodgings within the hour.'"

Still Life Was Wrong Title
The painting entitled "Still Life," by Van der Ast, Dutch master, reproduced in The Christian Science Monitor of Saturday should have been identified as Mlle. Duclos by Nicholas Largilliere. The latter was born in France in 1658 and painted royalty and nobility in England and France. Mlle. Duclos was said to be the greatest tragedienne in the French theater during the reign of Louis XIV.

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Tugwell Favors Larger Sales At Smaller Profit

Roosevelt Aid Declares
Reactionaries Dare
People's Temper

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The new theory of business profits attributed to the Roosevelt Administration was expounded here yesterday by Prof. R. G. Tugwell, one of the leaders in the Washington "brain trust." He bespoke larger wages, less concentration of wealth in the hands of corporations and a steadier prosperity.

Low price, large volume of sales and smaller earnings were central features of the business program preached by Professor Tugwell, who is Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He brusquely scrapped old orthodox theory.

"The present crisis throws new light on some theories," said the Columbia University professor. "They might have been thought to have been exposed before; but we are incurably resistant to truth that hurts. Perhaps the most popular of all the presently prevalent theories of government among business men runs in the following terms: in order to set things going again we must insure business a profit."

"Only with this assurance will they begin to borrow to expand their operations, and to give employment. What is holding us back, it is said, is uncertainty—uncertainty that goods made can be sold, it was gain uncertainty that these gains can be invested in further enterprises which will make further profits, ultimately to be salted down in bonds redeemable in gold."

An Orthodox Theory
"The theory, it will be seen, demands the familiar program of deflation, reduced governmental budgets, that taxes may be low; abandonment of the program of higher wages and farm incomes. It demands a declaration of intention to maintain at all costs past conceptions of a 'sound' dollar."

"All these demands, of course, are the familiar ingredients of orthodox governmental pronouncements before last March. The election was a mandate of repudiation. If it repudiated anything, it was the administration which lived by these attitudes. It seems to me that this was a thoroughly sensible mass' revolution. And these people who would have us crawl back to the old ideals, misread the temper of the people as well as the intelligence of the present government."

"The best guarantee of profits is capacity production at lowest cost and prices; this involves the preservation of purchasing power, the conservation of markets. It means smaller earnings at once, but it ought to insure their steady continuance."

"We are trying to show that heaped up corporate surpluses and an overconcentration of wealth are not the life of trade, but the death of trade. Incomes must be transformed into larger wages and higher prices to farmers, not simply stacked up in sterile hoards of capital if wealth in any large and gratifying sense is to breed again."

"If I should like to ask, we guarantee profits, in the terms of their interpretation to all business men, who is to buy the goods on which the profits are made? It is elementary that purchasing power must equal retail prices if activity is to be maintained. This is not consistent with the kind of profits contemplated under the theory I have mentioned, and the kind to which many businesses are attempting to help themselves under the sheltering wings of our Blue Eagle."

"For when prospective buyers are lacking, this fact also is obvious to those who distribute credit. The wherewithal for expansion cannot be had until we have definitely and with honest operations gone over to the low price, large volume program. That was contemplated under NRA. Nothing but higher wages and farm incomes together with moderate retail prices can redress the maladjustments which continue to exist in the structure of our prices."

"Profits will have to follow from new efficiencies. To put them first is to put the cart before the horse. In fact, the best guarantee of profits is capacity operation at low costs and prices; this involves the preservation of purchasing power, the conservation of markets. It may mean smaller earnings at once, but it ought to incur their steady continuance."

"A change in monetary ideas has its place in the new economy we are trying to create, but it cannot take the place of honest readjustment through the management of prices."

Professor Tugwell spoke before the Chicago Forum in its adult education series.

Montreal to Have Tabloid
MONTREAL, Oct. 30 (AP)—La Patrie, Montreal French-language newspaper, will become a tabloid on Nov. 4, editors announced Oct. 28. The format will be reduced from eight columns to five. Eight editions will be published each week instead of six as at present.

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Concerts for Public Gift of Patroness

Through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, three concerts will be given by the Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels in Faine Hall, Harvard University, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of next week. By gift of the same patroness of music, this Quartet is giving a concert in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library next Sunday evening. All these concerts are open to the public without charge.

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KANN'S-STREET FLOOR

Peace Conference In Tokyo Forecast By War Minister

Japan May Seek Parley to Win Recognition of Manchoukuo in Manchuria

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (P)—Minister of War Sadao Araki, now in western Japan for the annual army maneuvers, was quoted in Japanese newspapers today as advocating a parley on peace.

In an interview, General Araki was said to have announced that he would propose to the cabinet an international conference in Tokyo for all powers interested in the Far East. Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Russia, Great Britain, France, Holland and the United States would be invited, it was said.

"The Orient has become the center of discords involving the whole world and Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo has inflamed world opinion like oil upon fire," the Minister of War was quoted.

"But," he added, "it would be impossible for Japan to turn back on a course already established concerning Manchuria. Treaties alone cannot make peace unless they are based on understanding. A conference of powers interested in the Far East would give Japan an opportunity to explain her real motives in the Manchurian campaigns and the reason for leaving the League of Nations."

Then, the newspaper quoted him further, "Perhaps other powers could reach a genuine understanding of what has happened in Manchuria—and eventually recognize Manchoukuo."

According to the interviewer, General Araki added that the conference might discuss disarmament problems preliminary to the 1935

Looks Over Record And Finds It Good



Mustafa Kemal Pasha
President of Turkey.

naval conference and also a Japanese-Soviet non-aggression pact.

Foreign Minister Hirota said he knew nothing of the Araki proposal until he read of it in the newspapers, but said he expected to talk it over with the War Minister on the latter's return to Tokyo. Meanwhile, Mr. Hirota withheld his opinion as to the plan's feasibility.

Other foreign office officials said they doubted the feasibility of the project. A war office spokesman characterized it as "merely General Araki's personal idea."

League Hits at Japan

GENEVA, Oct. 30 (P)—Taking a practical step to ostracize Manchoukuo as a state separate from China, the League of Nations Central Opium Board decided today not to include Manchoukuo among countries to which forms will be sent for an estimate of the needs of narcotics.

The forms will go to China which inferentially will make the returns for Manchuria, which Japan has recognized as Manchoukuo.

Fascism Must Win, Rivera's Son Insists

MADRID, Oct. 30 (P)—Jose Antonio Primo Rivera, son of the former dictator of Spain, told 3000 attending a Fascist meeting in the Teatro Comedia that the Fascists were determined to triumph in Spain. A great ovation greeted young Primo Rivera as he declared that Fascists "have raised their banner in Spain and are willing to defend it with their lives."

The coming general elections, he said, "means nothing to us. Parliament savors of a cheap tavern, and we want nothing to do with it. We prefer to remain in the streets with our arms in hand, ready to sacrifice ourselves without wanting any of the graft and corruption on which political parties thrive."

Turkey Reviews Its First Decade As New Republic

Celebration Opens With Brilliant Military Display at Angora

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wire

ANGORA, Turkey, Oct. 30.—Scenes of unforgettable enthusiasm marked the celebration here in honor of the tenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic which began yesterday and will continue till tomorrow.

The population of the capital which swelled temporarily from 75,000 to 120,000 let itself go in tumult cheering as Mustafa Kemal Pasha reviewed troops at the opening ceremony Sunday. The discipline and equipment of the infantry and the splendid Arab mounts of the cavalry astonished foreign observers who had gathered here for the occasion. The Ghazi was host to 2000 guests, among whom Mr. K. E. Voroshiloff, Soviet Commissar of War and Marine, was given the place of honor.

One million dollars said to have been spent on illuminations alone. An order was issued that all householders must illuminate their dwellings with at least three lamps. Consequently lamps and fittings sold at high premiums and electricians have worked 20 hours a day. Enterprising shopkeepers with ancient stocks of glass vases transformed them into lanterns and reaped brilliant harvests.

Decade of Progress

The anniversary marks a period of history which has no equal. Reforms which, ten years ago, would have been ridiculed as amazing feats of imagination have been effected and now appear, to those living in Turkey, merely as normal phases of evolution in a nation which has cast off the past, lock, stock and barrel.

The fez has been discarded; it is no longer thought about. Yet, nine years ago, on the first anniversary which celebrated the constitution of the Turkish Republic, hats and caps risked the fate of being torn up and trampled upon. Two years later the wearer of a fez dare not appear in public. The veil has been abolished and Turkish women, liberated from the slavery of the harem, have come into their own.

The religion of Islam has been separated from the state; Latin characters have replaced the short-handled scrawl which hitherto had been Turkey's medium of writing. Polygamy has been suppressed and divorce rights for men and women have been made equal. The Koran has been translated from Arabic into Turkish so that all who attend mosques may understand the teachings of the Prophet.

These are the essential reforms accomplished by republican Turkey, not to mention a score of other changes which have contributed to the country's westernization.

Friendship With Greece

But, greatness of all the enmity between Greek and Turk which was primarily responsible for the terrible war which resulted in Turkey's gaining its present status, and Mustafa Kemal Pasha winning his title of Ghazi, meaning conqueror, has disappeared and given place to a friendship, the sincerity of which is so striking as to be almost unbelievable.

From the "sick man of Europe" Turkey has miraculously transformed itself into an exhibition example of health; from a downtrodden empire which was the shuttlecock of all great powers it has developed into a nation of international renown and esteem. It has defied the victorious powers of Europe and established its status of centuries ago.

Security, unknown for innumerable decades, reigns within its frontiers; no longer does it crave favors from foreign powers—it pursues a policy of complete independence.

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Why Did They Wait So Long?



Left to Right Shows Changes in Turkish Women's Garb—Yashmak to Ensemble

Ford-NRA Split on Auto Code Sets Public Opinion Boiling

(Continued from Page 1)

amounts of public credit to fill the gap left by the disappearance of private credit.

2. Along with his efforts for recovery, Mr. Roosevelt is giving rein to his belief that national income is and has been unfairly divided too long between the privileged class and the exploited class. This part of his philosophy is no doubt responsible for such specific moves as the elimination of child labor, the drive against top-heavy corporation salaries, the recognition of organized labor, the advocacy of slum clearance, municipal ownership, and the like.

The Most Radical

3. Finally comes a group of activities most open to controversy, and most "radical." The fact is that Mr. Roosevelt does not want America merely to "recover"—he desires to see it "reconstructed." He would not see the old system of cutthroat competition, and business cycles revived, merely to produce another stock market collapse.

He has thus instituted the NRA to prevent overproduction; the price of oil has been set under the oil code; respective industries are being regimented and cartelized; output is being reduced by shorter hours, consumption increased by higher pay; the farmer's income boosted by the use of internal tariff; the new "planned economy" insulated from European financial storms by a managed currency.

The above represent some of the outstanding objectives and activities of the New Deal. Naturally they have produced opposition. This appears now to be growing more articulate. Some of the arguments against the New Deal, which will find their first forcible expression when Congress again convenes, may be set down as follows:

1. Roosevelt efforts for long range "reconstruction" are holding

Paul Painlevé

PARIS, Oct. 30 (P)—M. Paul Painlevé, French statesman, passed on yesterday.

M. Painlevé, one of the most illustrious Frenchmen of the day, rose from a humble baker's son to within a few votes of the Presidency in the course of a long career, during which he became equally eminent as a mathematician and natural scientist. The Dreyfus affair of 1898, which drew all manner of people from other spheres into the political arena, brought forward the able young mathematician to advocate revision of the trial and to join the left wing parties.

Becoming Premier during the final months of the World War, when the allies were in their worst condition prior to the arrival of the Americans, he was the center of many a storm and resigned after a short term. He was defeated by M. Gaston Doumergue for President in 1924. Next year he formed a new government with M. Joseph Caillaux as Finance Minister and later he was War Minister in M. Raymond Poincaré's "Save the Franc" cabinet.

But M. Painlevé was equally absorbed in his studies. His comments on the Einstein theory achieved world-wide fame, while his technical interest in aviation—he was Wilbur Wright's first passenger in France—was matched by his work as Air Minister in the last Herriot cabinet. A conservatory of arts and trades which bears his name was only dedicated by President Lebrun two days ago.

For the auspicious opening of the New Theater in New York in 1908 Sothorn and Marlowe appeared in "Antony and Cleopatra."

Austrians Hope To Lead German Race Spiritually

Government Speakers Show Belief in Mission of Idealism

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Through impressive patriotic and religious demonstrations held in Vienna during September, Austria has emerged with the view of upholding Christian ideals as its goal. Before thousands of people, assembled from Austria, Poland, Hungary, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Austria was extolled as a spiritual "great power"—as a reconciler of peoples in strife.

Most of the speakers pictured a world reaction against the liberalism, agnosticism, materialism and Marxism of the past and forecast a return to faith, to nobler living and to closer spiritual relations.

One of the Austrian Government's reasons for furthering this move is that Vienna, long has been an outstanding international center. Austrians have been brought up in an international tradition and persons of non-Austrian origin long have played important roles in public life. For centuries, it is said, Austria's task has been to preserve harmony among the peoples of Central Europe.

In addition, Austrians now are pictured as the real bearers of the "great German world mission," which, it is claimed, has been shackled and bound by current conditions and prevented from making its contribution to world culture through poets, philosophers, thinkers. And now that such activity is prevented in Germany by a régime of absolutism, it is felt that upon Austria has fallen the responsibility of fulfilling the spiritual mission of the German race.

Hence, these Austrians are seeking to realize this mission by organizing the State to make spiritual and moral aims supreme. These are the ideals now placed before them and they are being called upon to serve as an example to which all Central Europe may look.

This appeal, accompanied by parades, flags, religious services, military costumes and wide world-support is aimed to serve as an effective counter-force to Hitlerism, arousing the Austrian nation as nothing has since the World War.

Woolen Mill Activity

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (P)—Woolen mill operations are irregular, says the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Curtailment particularly noticeable this week was in mills specializing in women's cloaking and dress goods, but "the industry as a whole is running at a fairly high rate."

For Business and Pleasure

Ambitious business men are making frequent trips to New York. The Taft, a great, modern hotel, is close to all business—and offers business diversions, 2,000 rooms with bath, from \$2.50.

Talk in on George Hall and his Orchestra, Columbia Network.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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The "AMERICANS" are coming!

Added Leisure Gives Spurt To Making Amateur Movies By Clubs Who Do It for Fun

More Than 250 Such Clubs Flourish in England and
Other Countries Find Response—Plays and
Serious Subjects Each Popular

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?

Seventh of 18 Articles

By Godfrey Lias

LONDON—You folk with time hanging heavy on your hands—have you ever thought of starting a film club?

There are about 250 of these amateur film clubs in England, and their members are busy not merely at the week-ends but almost every spare minute of every day. They are their own "stars." They write their own scenarios, make their own "shots," do their own cutting, titling, and directing. They are producers, dress-makers—do everything, in fact, down to providing the audience which applauds the result.

Incidentally, they have lots of fun. Imagine, for instance, the satisfaction of the little group up at New-castle-on-Tyne that built a submarine of wood and sheet iron with buttons for rivets and made a thrilling spy story with it. When launched, the submarine began to sink before it was started, but was gallantly beached by one of the girls in the cast who towed it back to shore with a rope she held between her teeth.

There is limitless scope for ingenuity, resource, skill in these amateur productions. There is training for the eye and a liberal education. There is generally not enough cash (thank goodness) for elaborate sets or lighting effects, as the members of the club can seldom find more than a couple of pounds each with which to finance the production. Consequently, most of the shooting is done in the open air. You go what you can with what you have. And if you haven't got it, you go and search diligently until you find it.

Sometimes the hunt takes weeks. One of the London clubs wanted to "shoot" a condemned man walking from his cell to the place of execution with alternate bands of sunlight and shadow falling on his face. They searched and they looked. They had almost given up hope when one day a member burst into the studio—or was it a garage?—"I've found it!" he shouted.

They all knew what he meant. And though some of them didn't believe him at first, they had to admit he was right.

It required an unusual film sense to spot the place, for it was merely

a series of archways below one of London's central railway termini. But nobody would have recognized it as such in the picture.

While the amateur movie maker often has to search far and wide for an effect his richer professional counterpart can buy, his lack of funds sometimes brings an unheard-of reward which considerably adds to the artistic value of the picture. Not long ago, a certain London film club was filming a comedy chase down a suburban road. It was a real road in a quite wide-awake suburb and the inhabitants were only mildly perturbed at seeing a man racing along the road wearing a straw boater which had been painted pink to prevent "flaring" on the film.

A passing dog, however, was less tolerant. It took, simultaneously, a look at and a dislike to this monstrosity and without more ado firmly attached itself to the seat of the hapless actor's trousers. Seeing that no serious damage was being done the camera man made the most of his opportunity.

Garages for Studios
Some of the richer clubs have real studios. Most of them haven't. Garages, however, make efficient substitutes. There is one club near London which has rigged up a studio in the cellar underneath a drug store. The chief drawback is the length—30 feet.

There is also a wooden pillar supporting firstly the jelling, and, as an inevitable consequence, many different film roles. In fact the club's stories have to be written literally round that pillar. Its last recorded appearance was as one of the posts of a four-poster bed.

This particular club, for two years in succession, has won the Challenge Cup offered in England for the best amateur film of the year.

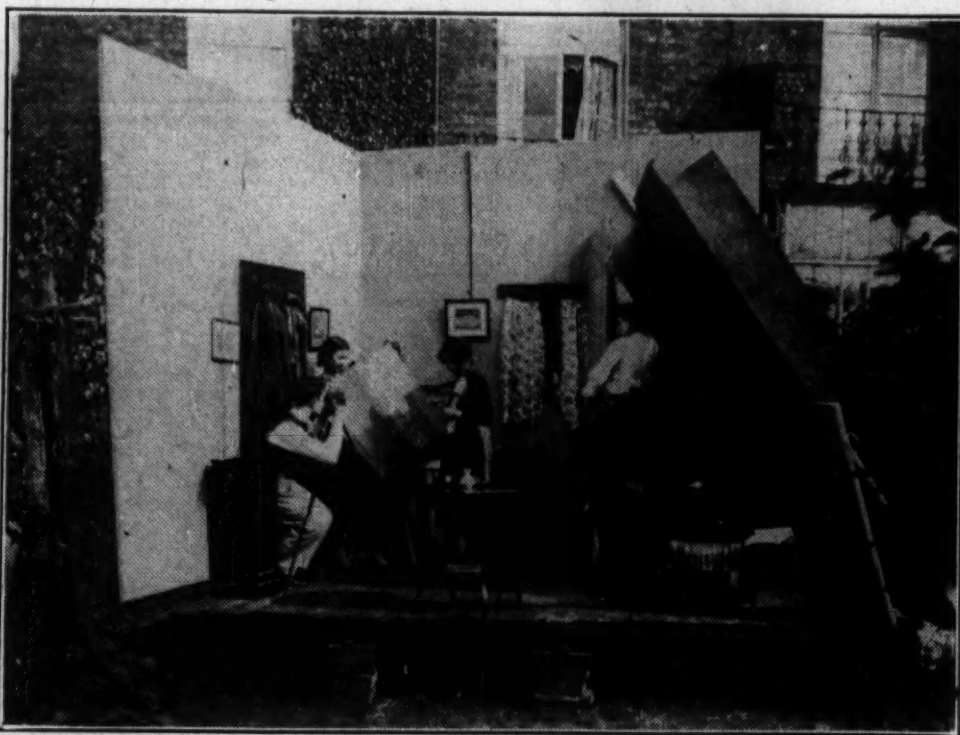
A club's outfit—camera and projector—costs anything from £10 upward. A rich club will sometimes find as much as £150 for this purpose, but there are very few clubs at present that can run to three figures.

The cost of film stock, costumes and so forth generally comes out of the pockets of the actual performers. In the main, they can expect to recoup their outlay by means of public performances. Often, too, the club will be commissioned to produce a film to advertise the district or a particular industry of local importance.

By no means are all the films produced just stories. There is, for example, a certain doctor near London who rigged up an apparatus to film the growth of a plant in his garden. This he did with the help of the mechanical parts of an old gramophone which automatically turned on the lights every half hour and then started the camera. After a few feet of film had been exposed, the lights and the camera were automatically turned off again.

The chief difficulty this enterpris-

Production Costs at a Minimum



By Leslie Wood—The Christian Science Monitor

Amateur Movies Popular for Spare Time

Freedom of Press Found Imperiled By Code of NRA

Licensing Provision De-
clared Threat at Anni-
versary Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 30

—The press of United States needs defenders of its liberty today who are as alert and courageous as those who won the first battle on its behalf, according to speakers at the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the establishment of a free press in this country here on Saturday.

Warning that assaults on the freedom of the press and efforts to control it are as insidious and persistent in the twentieth as in the eighteenth century, the speakers reviewed numerous instances in recent years when it has been seriously imperiled.

The addresses were delivered on a platform erected on the green outside historic St. Paul Church, East Chester—the same ground on which the election was held in 1733 which the colonial government tried to control and of which John Peter Zenger, a pioneer defender of the freedom of the press, published the "inside" story, running the gauntlet of official disapproval as a result.

Sounded the Warning

Representative James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, an authority on the United States Constitution, and Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, sounded the warning of the need for vigilance, and recalled the perils which defenders of the freedom of the press have run since the days of King Henry VII of England and the Court of the Star Chamber, when every printing press in that country had to be licensed.

Both Mr. Beck and Colonel McCormick declared that the licensing provision of the National Recovery Act threatened the freedom of the press.

"When representatives of the newspapers applied for a code, they requested that there be incorporated under it a restatement of the right of freedom of the press as in the First Amendment to the Constitution," Colonel McCormick said.

"There are those who think such a restatement unnecessary, but there are also those who think that the freedom of the press cannot be too secure and that no precaution to preserve it is too great."

"In negotiations looking toward a permanent code for the newspaper industry, the newspapers have been contending for the preservation of

Saving of Millions Granted Roumania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 30

—After a bitter 10-weeks conflict, Finance Minister Madgearu announced an agreement with foreign creditors whereby Roumania will effect an immediate saving of 80,000,000 gold dollars, or 6 per cent of the current budget.

Although the concession was mutual, the Roumanian Government was obliged to give way on most points. For example, Mr. Madgearu agreed to the coming of foreign experts who will study the financial situation here and prepare a report which will serve as grounds for further negotiations.

The unilateral refusal to pay its debts, which was announced last August, could not be maintained and Roumania has once more consented to work through the League of Nations.

Foreign creditors are showing themselves more exacting toward Roumania than toward other Balkan countries because they consider it potentially much richer.

Ecuador Is Pondering League Membership

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 30 (By U. P.)

—The foreign office is studying the statutes of the League of Nations with a view to joining the League, it is announced.

Congress suppressed the Ecuadorian legations in Venezuela, Panama and Chile today, setting aside the 150,000 acres which will be saved, to establish legations where the foreign office and cabinet deem convenient. A consulate will be set up in Panama.

NRA Explains Retail Code To About 1,000,000 Stores

Acts to Iron Out Inevitable Misunderstanding and
Confusion—Separate Codes for Some,
Others Exempt Altogether

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — More than 1,000,000 retail stores throughout the United States opened their doors today under new obligations to the public, to their competitors, and to the Government as the new NRA code of fair competition went into effect.

Anticipating the inevitable misunderstanding and confusion which are bound to attend a revolution in the practices and customs of such a major section of American business, the NRA has prepared a series of interpretations designed to clarify the code.

These clarifications make it clear that several large classifications of retail stores are exempt from the provisions of this particular code—although they will sooner or later come under others.

Exempt first of all are all stores dealing primarily in milk or its products, food and tobacco and all those governed or about to be governed by separate codes. The latter classification includes gasoline service stations, dealers in motor vehicles, lumber, building materials, oil burners, ice, coal, jewelry and sewing machines.

The second major group of exemptions covers all retail stores employing five persons or fewer in towns under 2500 population which are not in the immediate trade area of a large city. It is made clear in this connection that any individual working in the store, whether on full or part time, is to be counted, and further that the dismissal of employees to come within the exemption shall be considered a subterfuge and a violation of the code.

A town will be considered within the trading area of a city and its small merchants denied the exemption, if it is located within a metropolitan district as defined by the last census, or if its boundaries touch the boundaries of a city or town with a population of more than 2500.

The most significant single change in retail merchandising practices provided in the code is abolition of the "loss leaders." Consumers going in to any store should notice the absence of special "leaders" offered at bargain rates.

The code specifically requires that the sales price of any article of merchandise shall be the actual cost defined as the net delivered cost or the current replacement cost, whichever is lower—plus a reasonable al-

lowance for wages and salaries required under the code. The retail trade authority, which is to fix a definite percentage to cover this factor, has not yet reached a decision. In the meantime retailers are prohibited from selling below cost.

An exemption is provided in this last regulation to permit one merchant from meeting the price of a competitor who happens to be able to sell a particular commodity at a lower rate. Provided his competitor's price is in accordance with the requirements of the code, a merchant is permitted to place the same price on the same commodity although it be below his own cost, provided that he notifies the local retail trade committee of what he is doing.

However, a retailer is not permitted to meet the price of a competitor, as just explained where the competitor's price has been set in accordance with the exceptions provided in the code for bonafide clearance sales, highly perishable merchandise, damaged merchandise etc.

A well-defined department of a store otherwise covered by the code, which department is operated virtually independently of the rest of the store and employs certain employees exclusively within it and which sell mostly products not included under the retail code, is not governed by the wages and the house provisions of the code. This would apply to restaurants, grocery departments, bakeries, confectioners and lunch counters located in department stores.

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The Home Forum

Orchard Harvest Day

EVERY year we leave this tree until the last. All day long, with a slow wind lazily up the slope from Jaalam Town, a wind smelling faintly of wood smoke and drying leaves, we have plodded about from tree to tree in the apple orchard. The long ladder has explored their boughs, and times without count we have climbed and come down and carried full baskets to the slow-growing piles just above the flower garden. Through the thick orchard rowan we have worn paths, crossing and interweaving, all converging on these fragrant heaps; and now there are red-cheeked Baldwins and golden Russets in long barrows, a smaller pile of Sheepshead, a mound of Greenings, dark Delicious aloof by themselves, and Blue Pearmaines from a branch grafted at some forgotten time, a purplish bloom over their gold-striped cheeks. One by one the lower trees along the gray wall have been picked. Row by row we have climbed the gentle slope of the orchard, and the old and the neighborhood fame which even our oldest neighbor was a small boy; tree after tree, full-fruited and red, now stands green and stripped, its summer's work ended. And, at last, we come to this topmost tree, crowning the crest where the low slope breaks eastward to the garden plot facing the morning sun.

We wear the long ladder, and climb among the full branches. The work goes more slowly now; we have been brisk through this clear and sunny autumn day, climbing these less important trees, and stripping them without ceremony. But now we have the task well in hand, and go leisurely. There is an hour before sundown, and there is a drowsy warmth in the wind coming up the slope; time enough to finish this, time enough to have done with the year's work. We linger over it.

For the picking of this tree is the consummation of our season's gardening. As we strip the lower branches, and mount higher, we remember the beginning of this work. We trimmed here, back in windy March, cutting out the reaching branches, bringing the tree down, making it conform to our thought. Now these scars are on the way to healing. The stout wood is iron hard, cured and dried in the summer sun, and over the cuts, folding in like a creeping web, the bark is already growing a year or two and only a nubbin will show here, a ripple overgrown and sealed in. A long time since, that March day of wind and sudden brief rain, of slanting bluebirds and fat robins singing in the sunshine between the showers. We looked below, then, as we rested, and planned the year's

work; now we look down and count its fruits. There is the patch, still faintly yellow with scattered subsoil, from which we dug the boulders; we remember how well the peas grew there, and see the beans that followed them stacked about a stake, for drying and threshing on some rainy day. The corn patch is cleared and set with Indian tepees of corn-stalks in ordered rows. The new strawberry bed is a green lawn into which an inquisitive and exploring pumpkin vine has wandered and left a small golden moon. And down the slope, under the Japanese umbrellas of the three pear trees, there is still a brave showing of phlox and nasturtiums, of marigolds and zinnias.

It is past mid-October, and still there has been no frost, though there was one night, a night of silver full moon, when we emptied the bowl and went toward midnight, through all the silent beds, drinking in what seemed must be the last of their beauty. But they still bloom; summer is still here, and we share the last of her bounty. And again we go up the worn and polished rounds of the tall ladder to glean her last fruitage. We pick even more slowly now, as the sun lowers and a thin blue haze steals up from the brook and cloaks the valley.

My neighbor Lee and his man Sam are picking in his orchard, over the wall where the ivy breaks in a golden wave. His trees are low and thrifty, thick and well trimmed; I hear Lee's voice and Sam's as they talk under the leafy lake; now and again their heads show above the green rippled surface, then sink down again, and I hear the hollow droll of apples dumped into boxes. Lee's cows, queerly foreshortened from this height, are pensively gleaming the great field beyond; their coats are cream against the green. And at the field's edge the woods stand up green and gold, orange and crimson, deep yellow and a trembling, ashen silver where the slow wind ripples their leaves.

How quietly they have turned, this year! There has been no sudden shouting northwest wind, no sudden gripping of cold. Slowly, so slowly that we have not been aware of it, they have donned their bright colors, gone softly about their final work. The high ridge of Ward's Ridge is rich with a spread crimson carpet of blueberries; higher Apunack has wrapped about him a cloth of gold nut trees and birches; and beyond this golden mound, faint and half seen against the blue, rises the blue line of the West Hill. Only from the tip of this one tree of ours, only when trimming or picking, do we see this. And as we look we remember, and twisting about on the ladder we turn eastward, and we see through the thinning green of apple leaves the dim haystack of Big Blue Hill. All New England lies below us. For from Wachusett one looks north to the green tumbled masses that shoulder up to the bare windswept peak of Washington, and from Big Blue one looks down into the harbor, and out to the salt line of the West Hill. And all the sweep of it, all the toothed, blue ranges rising to the sky, all the yellow beach lines and the swing of the Cape buffeting out against the salt winds fresh from Spain, lies spread below this tall old tree rising above our dooryard.

This, too, is part of the year's fruitage. We pick Baldwins slowly, reaching out among the whippy branches, and as the basket fills we remember how much has come since last we perched here and left saw marks already healing. We remember mountains in the rain, and clouds boiling through the dripping passes; we remember high, sun-steeped pastures, and cows gathered to stare at us while we snipped fir balsam; we remember the high call of sugar orchards, and swift bill brooks singing through sun and shadow. We remember the sweet hay of an old red barn, and the long northern stars through the great doors, and brave talk and deep laughter echoing among the shadowy roof timbers, until the stars paled and a great black dog, coursing in the gray morning, stood in the barn door and wondered. And turning eastward we remember the shore, and the long, sweet, sweet Cape, and the clean, keen scent of seaweed; we remember the ruled squares of cranberry bogs, and the arching streets of old elms creating a gracious twilight. We remember a beach, and the hoarse, steady singing of the sea, and the warm sand that we dug with a small shell while

we talked of the bounds between this world and the other. The basket fills slowly now. All these remembered things are near and here; they have all ripened and come to fruitage quietly and steadily.

How near they lie, within hand reach. They are remote neither in time nor in distance; they are not past, for they have become part of us, here on this tall tree above our own dooryard. For time and distance have no being, here. Over Lee's green pasture and the dappled woods there is a throbbing drone, and the New York plane swings up against the blue. Three disks of silver draw its steady wings; it hangs overhead, it passes, and the valley echoes with its dwindling voice. That is swift; swift too are the cars that climb the hill road below the orchard slope. They pass, and I am here, slowly filling a basket with round red fruit. Yet even as they pass I outdistance them. All Jaalam, all New England, all the world itself, all this indescent globe awaying like a frail bubble in the slow, steady wind, dwindle and become small. For an instant there is a swift and utter sense of freedom from all limitation of time and space; then again I feel the smooth ladder round under my hand and am back again, almost with a sense of bewilderment.

And I wonder, as the last red-rouled globe nestle in my hand and come free. These have ripened under the sun, the wind and the rain; through the long, slow days and dreamlike nights they have grown. This work this picking, is but the consummation. I wonder if all work is not just that—plucking the ripened fruit. Slowly, unburiedly it grows; quietly it ripens and comes to full richness at its time appointed. By what mystery these old trees of ours reach down groping in the dark earth and bring forth apples I do not know. But quietly, steadily even through the time of winter pause, they are busy. And so, perhaps, with all things. Unhurriedly and slowly they grow as we reach forth groping roots through hidden channels they come to richness and to fruit.

Lee's voice and Sam's make toward the green leafy undersea toward the barn, the last yellow light lifts from the pasture, and colors drift slowly toward the gate. Above me a lifting branch bears three apples, a clustered sign of the Medici, high against the clean fading blue. I pluck them and go down with the last full basket. These three I shall put aside, to take out on some winter night when the world seems small and old.

Among the African Pygmies

Early on the third morning we went back to Pilgbo's village. What a sight to thrill our senses! Here was the very thing we had traveled all this distance to see. Some sixty pygmies gathered there in the bright sunlight, dappled and singing around two tom-tom players. It looked like a gathering of gnomes from fairy-story land, this group of tiny savages with their always-startled eyes. Their skin was lighter than that of the big people. Their bodies, although small, were more perfectly formed than those of their bigger cousins. The chests especially were well developed, under broad shoulders that gave them the appearance of diminutive pugilists.

As soon as possible we had them posing for our cameras, singly and in groups, talking, singing, dancing, and beating upon their tom-toms. At first the women and children were shy and indifferent, but gradually we overcame their self-consciousness, got them into the spirit of the affair, and soon had them following our instructions.

Our first contact with this large group of the Little People gave us the impression that they were the happiest persons on earth, and our later experiences did nothing to alter this opinion. They were spoiled children of nature, with the mentality of ten-year-olds, completely attuned to rhythm, always ready to express their joy in dance and song. Life to them is one long game with neither beginning nor end.

At last we were ready for our mass pictures, the final phase of our study of the pygmies. We had been giving presents to the chiefs of the neighboring tribes, and they had all brought to us in their own hands. Pilgbo now sent runners into the forest with orders that the pygmies report in four days.

Three days later eighty over-eager tribesmen arrived! To these we assigned a forest site near by, where they lost no time in building a village. Soon fifty more appeared, and the numbers rapidly increased until we were entertaining half a thousand of the wild-eyed aborigines. A bunch of bananas and a tablespoonful of salt constituted the daily diet of our guests.

It was an interesting village that the pygmies built on our site, a lane about half a mile long lined with huts. It was so dark, however, that we could not take good pictures in it, even with flares. We therefore made a clearing in a less sombre part of the forest, and built a sort of studio village there.

The work in the studio village progressed happily once the pygmies ceased to be self-conscious, camera-conscious, and generally ill at ease. In a short time they entered into the spirit of the thing, and cooperated with all the cheerfulness of their sunny natures.



ELIZABETHA REGINA
Diva potens belis. populique potentior. aquat.
Jugenio Reges. et pietate Deos

Queen Elizabeth: From an Engraving by Willem van de Passe

ELIZABETH'S England—these words conjure up a picture of that exciting period when exploration, naval prowess, domestic prosperity and statesmanship were establishing what was later to become the British Empire. In those fascinating days England was a unity of purpose and feeling which is today a "nest of singing birds," for the humblest London carter and the most illustrious courtier joined in composing lyric verses. Nor must one forget the dramatic high water mark which has not been surpassed throughout literary history. It was an age of romance, of adventure when such men as Drake, Gilbert, and Frobenius were forcing paths into unknown seas in the name of their sovereign. Behind all this diversity of activity there was a unity of purpose and feeling which is today a "nest of singing birds," for the humblest London carter and the most illustrious courtier joined in composing lyric verses. 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News of Art, Music and the Theater

René Clair, Cinema Composer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

THAT a motion picture may be composed in visual terms which correspond to the aural terms of music is again exemplified by René Clair in "14 Juillet," the newest film designed and directed by him, now having its first New York showings at the Little Carnegie Playhouse. Working with human figures as his symbols, and always in the cinema medium, he weaves this picture around the theme of the romance of Jean, a taxi driver (Georges Rignaud) and Anna, a flower seller (Annabella). Indeed, Jean and Anna may be considered as visual themes, like the other personages who recur—another taxi driver (Raymond Cordy), who is ever accompanied by a small white dog; a gentleman who is always in his cups (Paul Olivier); Pola (Pola Illery) from whom Jean turns to Anna, and the people in a holiday quarter of Paris in a holiday mood.

These personage themes are used in phases of contrast, harmony, opposition, complement, irony, sentiment and wit as the patterns of their lives meet, cross and separate. One's first impression is that M. Clair is resorting to a very simple incidence, but further consideration makes it clear that this effect is intentional. At the same minute Anna goes to her window to look across the street in the morning, there is Jean looking out of his window at her. She pouts, pretending to be offended because he is staring; both turn their backs with a shrug, pretense of indifference. His interest has turned to her, however, we note as he half disdains the photograph of Pola, and Anna is waiting to have a piquant little spat with him when he comes to get into his taxi. How much more he means to her than she has allowed him to see is evident in the softened look that comes into her face as he drives off, and he can no longer see her. Then she comes with some small children, still something of a child herself.

Continuing, M. Clair works out his composition in a design that makes adroit use of symbols; transitions of time, space and mood; patterns of form, movement and emotion; ironies of behavior and misunderstanding. All this is done to music by Maurice Jaubert, which accents the mood and measure of visual movement as well as it provides a background of melody to the ups and downs of Anna's romance. All the happiest things occur in the rain, which is in itself an amusing and perhaps unintentional jest at Hollywood's continual use of rain as a symbol of a heroine's dreaminess.

M. Clair's transitions are at once ingenious and sensitive, reflections of his command of an individual technique. Always he takes account of the passing of time, when the first leaves his room, and the interval necessary for him to reach his cab is occupied by the mischievous investigation by two women gossips

rain under umbrellas; the regimented family which repeatedly finds Jean and Anna in the shelter of the family doorway; the accountant who can barely endure the mechanical piano in the café where he works, and packs up and goes home when the door is repeatedly left open to admit the rival cacophony of a street organ; the crowd that gets into a row without knowing the cause; the two debaters in the rain, with one running off with the other's umbrella; the band that stops three times just when Anna and Jean want to dance, and that begins when they are reluctant to dance; the foolish faced tooters of the street band; the intoxicated gentleman who gets into a cab without being noticed by the driver; the gentleman in a hurry to catch a train, who must join in the taxi-driver's hunt for his dog; the café attendant who assists a guest into a non-existent overcoat.

But enough. The picture was intended to be seen, not described in print. As well try to convey in words the charm of something intended to be heard, or to describe the blend of sweetness and forthrightness of Annabella, the detachment of M. Cordy, the elegant vacuity of M. Olivier, the hearty likableness of M. Rignaud, the racially good humor of the thieves played by MM. Bourdelle and Almos, the fascinating languors of Mlle. Illery's Pola. Happily this picture is not marred with superimposed titles in English. Understanding of the scraps of French talk is not needed for a clear, running understanding of a thing so completely visualized in motion. The photography is handsome and meaningful. The general tone of the picture is warming in its genial humanity, and after the hair curling and its humorous implications keep the spectators chuckling. E. C. S.

Sheffield Repertory Theater

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PUBLICATION of the autumn program of the Sheffield Repertory Theater reminds us that it is not only the theaters of Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester that have contributed to the theatrical art of London. The Sheffield program includes a play entitled "Line Ten," by T. Alec Seed, not yet presented on any stage. Sheffield is doubtless encouraged to experiment with untried dramas by the success that last year attended its production of Mr. Alfred Sangster's "The Brontës," which later came to London and is still drawing large audience after more than 200 performances.

The Sheffield Repertory Theater has not been in existence many years, but already the training it has given to various workers in the theater is beginning to make itself apparent in the wider world of the metropolitan drama. Mr. Maxwell Gray was one of the organization's

first producers after it broke away from the Educational Settlement which began. In the last year Mr. Gray has been responsible for London productions of considerable importance, the burlesque version of Boucicault's "The Streets of London," which ran for more than 100 nights at the Ambassadors, and "A. A. Milne's 'Over the Hills and Far Away,' at Wyndham's. Mr. Herbert Prentice, who was Mr. Gray's predecessor at Sheffield, has also had his work seen in London, for he was responsible for Sir Barry Jackson's production of "Once in a Lifetime" earlier in the season.

In addition to "Line Ten," the Sheffield Repertory Theater's fall program includes Mr. Somerset Maugham's "The Breadwinner," Mr. Noel Coward's "Private Lives," "Gallop and Die," by Mr. Ronald Gove, and "The Truth Game," by Mr. Ivor Novello.

In "The Breadwinner" the chief rôle was taken by Mr. Neil Porter, who is also producer to the company. We understand that Mr. Porter is leaving Sheffield, which is to be regretted, for both his production and his acting in Mr. Maugham's play were full of merit. What especially pleased us was that he did not try to give in Sheffield a mechanical reproduction of the original London presentation, but went all out for an interpretation of his own. We did not entirely agree with this interpretation; we thought, for example, that Mr. Porter looked a trifle like a man of wit for his not-unintelligent family ever to have supposed him to lack a sense of humor; and we felt that he sometimes strove too hard to register his points, missing the fine and exasperating subtlety with which Mr. Ronald Gove (who played the Breadwinner in London) uttered his most outrageous propositions. Mr. Porter tried to make his own effects; Mr. Squire relied upon the effects produced by his own effect on other people. It was not until one saw how he irritated his family that one realized how irritating Mr. Squire really was; but Mr. Porter would have been irritating in the middle of the Sahara Desert. But "The Breadwinner" responded well to both kinds of attack, and held out excellent hopes for the rest of the repertory season.

HAROLD HOBSON.

Gari Melchers Memorial Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. A MEMORIAL exhibition of paintings, drawings and etchings by Gari Melchers was opened in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Oct. 16, to continue until Dec. 3. It is comprehensive and varied, a fitting tribute to a distinguished artist and a remarkable record of achievement during the 50 years of his active career. One hundred and nine exhibits, 63 oil paintings and the remainder water colors, drawings and etchings, occupy four galleries.

Born in Detroit in 1880, the son of a sculptor, Gari Melchers was sent by his father, when only 17 years of age, first to Düsseldorf and then, two years later, to Paris, to study painting. He began his career under the shadow of the Academy and in a day when subject pictures were in vogue. To a large extent the memorial exhibition is made up of subject pictures painted according to the "great tradition," but they are undated—equally of today.

Few painters have been more successful, or received higher honors. None perhaps worked more industriously or with greater singleness of mind. Melchers began exhibiting in the Paris Salon in 1882 and his first exhibit, "The Letter," an interior with figures, painted in Brittany the previous year, is included in the memorial exhibition, as a loan. The next year he showed two more paintings in the Salon, and in 1889 received an honorable mention.

Between his early and his late work shown in this exhibition there is wide difference and at the same time striking similarity. The difference is chiefly in technique and method, and the similarity in subject matter and viewpoint. Melchers was always a realist but he could see beauty in actuality and could interpret it significantly.

Among his early works of special note are two religious subjects: "The Last Supper," a very large canvas, original in composition, reverently painted, tonal, and "The Supper at Emmaus," less moving perhaps but exceedingly well done, in feeling as well as artistic quality comparing with the great religious works of the past. A much smaller canvas, "The Sailor and His Sweetheart," is not only well done but fine in feeling. "Girl with Hat," painted on a wooden panel, is beautiful in color, texture and living quality. A picture of a

little Dutch child, "The Doll," might well be the work of an old master. Interesting variations are shown of other well-known works, such as "The Fencer," a variation of the same model as "The Fencing Master," owned by the Detroit Art Institute, and "The Skaters," similar to the canvas by the same title owned by the Pennsylvania Academy, but here seen in tempera. The subject "Maternity" is one of which this painter never tired. His canvas, "Left Summer," here is one of the best of these.

From the first, apparently, Mr. Melchers had two styles, both individualistic; one, that of "The Letter," smooth, finished, tonal, the other that of a huge canvas hanging at one end of the main gallery in the present exhibition, a picture of Dutch girls, painted out of doors with a windmill in the background. Entitled "Holland," it is broadly rendered in cool, simple colors. This was painted when, as a very young man he set up his studio in Egmund and put over the door "Wahr und Klar" (True and Clear) as his watchword. These attributes from then on distinguished much of his work.

Particularly characteristic, and produced throughout the full span of years, are numerous interiors with figures (often that of his wife) painted primarily, it would seem, because of pictorial interest—of the play of sunlight within doors. Notable in this category are: "At Home," "The Blue Dress," "The China Closet," "Writing" and "Breakfast."

Much of Melchers' time during the last 10 or more years of his life was given to portrait painting, and this exhibition includes late portraits of Andrew W. Mellon, Mrs. John W. Garrett and James Parmelee, and early ones of Mrs. C. Lewis Hind and Mrs. Sidney Lanier, painted with less obviousness and more spiritual significance.

Gari Melchers saw the birth of Impressionism in France but was not blinded by it. In his later days he witnessed the rise of Modernism, but he did not allow it to carry him away from his old ideals. It would be folly, however, to suppose that he was not affected by either. His works witness his recognition, and to an extent his acceptance, of both forces. Under the influence of impressionism he learned to interpret the illusion of light. Under the influence of modernism he simplified his methods of expression. For this reason no doubt he was claimed and acclaimed by both academicians and impressionists.

The Philadelphia String Sinfonietta, Fabien Seitzky, founder and conductor, announces for its eighth season a series of three concerts, to be given in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, on the evenings of Nov. 15, Jan. 24 and Feb. 28. Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" is one of the compositions announced for performance.



Courtesy of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Carnegie International

United States Section

by E. C. SHERBURNE

VISION, that incalculable and unexplainable thing in art—that revelation of the painter's individual emotion and mentality finding intuitive expression—looms again and again in the American section of the Thirty-first International Exhibition of Paintings at Carnegie Institute, Looms, we say, because the painting that speaks with unique tongue is like a light-house among the dunes. Such a painting is "East Twenty-second Street—The Larks Class," by George Luks, with its lively and complete realization of a group of its students at their ease between sessions of work. The central figure, a girl in golden blouse and blue skirt with Titian hair, carries to fullness the painter's audacity of color, his success in setting down with incalculable strokes the subtlest nuances of light on textures. Other figures and a crisp bouquet of flowers introduce harmonizing and contrasting notes of form and color, and the whole composition is a fascinating exercise in gradations of depth affected by qualities of illumination and refraction.

Summarization of forms, without resort to abstraction, is achieved by Edward Hopper in "The Dauphine House," an evocation of Cape Cod atmosphere, attained through poetic emotion. The gray old house with blue blinds, set solidly among the dunes, is seen in the transparent shadows of late afternoon, with a shaft of sunlight coming over the hill and hiding the tops of a line of great trees.

There is choiceness of personal color in Charles Rosen's "Pookie Steepie," and the warm, limpid grays and browns of stained glass in "The Creek Bank," by Charles Birchfield. Randall Davey in "Morning Exercise—Lexington Track" sets down with knowledge of the lines of movement a cascade of leaping horses. Mr. Davey escapes the strained attitudes that mark some of the pictures which contain figures pinned on landscapes, as it were, by the awkward arrested quality characteristic of camera snapshots.

"First Snow—Greenland," by Rockwell Kent, sets lavender lights playing across the foreground in balance with the greens of the sea and floating ice, with the distant mountain cleaved out of the air in sharp ascending planes. All delicate tints are the lights that play through William J. Glackens' semi-tropical landscape, "Domaine des Cytheris." In all things there is rhythm, Henry Lee McFee seems to be saying in "Interior of Studio," truly and boldly of wave and yacht forms in Hayley Lever's "Dancing Boats, Nan-tucket."

A large quality of mystery pervades "Indian Girl," by Boris de Bock. The remarkable ear and musical intelligence that made it possible for her to negotiate with unerring exactness the cruel music that Schönberg dared her, as it were, to set before the house.

As in the preceding programs Mrs. Coolidge did not forget the claims of native art. A quartet—Three Variations on a Theme—by Mr. Roy Harris was given for the first time. This was music of no little strength and originality. Mr. Harris, the parents at his disposal all the inventions and the bizzarities that the ultra-modernists have collected as their own. He does not—in this quartet, at least—disdain musical ideas, and the technical skill with which he handles his material is worthy of all praise.

The concert closed with Paul Hindemith's Third Quartet, which is imbued with beauty as well as with the polyphonic striving that characterizes the larger part of this composer's art. There was well-deserved applause after the Pro Arte Quartet finished Hindemith's difficult work, and it offered as an extra number two of the Three Pieces for Violin and Piano composed for string quartet in 1914.

It was with Stravinsky, too, that the Chicago Symphony Orchestra rose to remarkable heights of virtuosity at its third concert (Oct. 19). The suite from "Petrushka" gave Mr. Stock and his players brilliant opportunities, and they made the most of them. Brilliant, too, was the playing in Rimsky-Korsakov's "Capriccio Espagnol," which is less music than adventures into pyrotechny. The most weighty contribution to the program, however, was Saint-Saëns' C minor Symphony. That composition, whose qualities of novelty caused the conservatively judicious to grieve when it was first vouchsafed to the world in the later 'eighties, has managed to outlive many a symphony that was regarded with greater favor by Victorian connoisseurs. Even now the work is well worth performance. It has elegance as well as eloquence to recommend it. Its scoring is well contrived and melody sits joyously upon the pages of its score.

Mr. Fortune Gallo closed the five weeks of his season here (Oct. 23) with what Mr. Campanini, of happy memory, used to term a "pale" performance, which consisted in parading acts from various operas in the course of an evening of song. The previous day Plotow's "Martha" was set before a packed house. In the gay tunes of that composition Miss Rosalinda Morini, its Lady Harriet, accomplished the best singing that has been heard from her, for the tightness of tone that accompanies the artist's excursions into the bravura style was absent in this technically less exacting piece. Miss Pavloska romped effectively in the part of Nancy and Mr. Onofrei, the Lionel of the cast, was vocally less alluring than he had been in previous works.

The ultra-modernists had things their own way at the last performance (Oct. 22). In Schönberg's Second Quartet, which the visiting organization played with impressive skill, the vocal part in the third and fourth movements was sung by Mme. Olga Averino, who must have caused her colleagues to marvel at

girl in green; they seem in a quandary, as if unable to agree upon what they are to do that day. There is no hint of story-telling in the picture, but it does transcend the posed composition, and has an added charm of landscape background. "Mother and Son," by Daniel Garber, has a singular interest for chess players in that the boy has early in the game gained two moves on his opponent. The figures are set in a doorway against the brilliant light of out-of-doors.

Accent of light is used with bravura in the self-portrait by Leopold Seyffert. Malcolm Parcell's "Portrait of Mrs. G. D. Thompson" captures the glamorous textures of the pictorial tradition as well as the bloom of the subject herself. Frederick C. Frieseke is all reticence in the pinks, pale blues, and grays of "Portrait of a Girl." Abram Poole shows how ineffable grays may be when painted on grays in his "Portrait of Mrs. Onell Weyman." John Sloan attains to the modeling of direct and reflected light in "The Sculptor Vagis."

Pointed firs, set off in several planes and tones of green, make dignified march of the compositional lines in Edward Bruce's "Klamath River." "Winter Wheat," by George Kiltgaard, discovers areas of color in rhythmic disposition, contrasted with the line of the vigorous forward plunge of the plowing oxen. Ernest Lawson's jeweled use of color is to be noted again in "Harlem River." "Organized Nature Patterns" are in large evidence in "Wilderness," by Charles Reiffel.

Stylization in debatable extensions is marked in George Biddle's "Harvest," with its sharpening of the planes of rhythmically disposed forms in a farming scene. Niles Spencer, in "Near Avenue A," contemplates himself with emphasizing forms above other components. John Carroll sets a three-cornered girl on the back of a five-cornered steer and renames the Europa theme "Cowboy's Dream." Franklin C. Watkins, in "Illustration to a Negro Spiritual," goes the vertical elongators one better by distorting a figure sideways across the head and shoulders. Mr. Reginald Marsh finds lively play for his favorite theme of holiday people in tumultuous movement in "Goney Island Beach." Working within a gracious scheme of grays and sepia, with suave surfaces, and frankly using line for his contours, is Douglas Marshall in "Figure Group."

W. Elmer Schofield again exemplifies his spirit, unobtrusively, in "Landscape in the Harbor, Sunday." Roy Hilson makes a big decoration out of an equestrian rink at night, "Riding Class." "Afternoon Refreshments," by Nan Watson, makes something of a picture of a still life. And John Kane exemplifies his command of primitive charm in "Industry's Increase," a river and factory vista.

(An article dealing with the European Section of the Carnegie Exhibition appeared in these columns Oct. 23.)

Chicago Chamber Music Festival

By FELIX BOROWSKI

CHICAGO. OUTSTANDING in musical interest was the series of three concerts of chamber music given by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and presented under the auspices of the Friends of Music. Mrs. Coolidge, remembering the implications involved in the Century of Progress exposition, arranged her scheme of art to demonstrate that chamber music has not been a sterile laboratory for the art of composition and natural science since Beethoven's last quartet. It is possible, of course, that there were listeners in Orchestra Hall who may have doubted that the music by Schönberg, which he had written in the art of composition to greater heights than had been scaled by that of Beethoven, which opened it. Yet the chasm of style that yawned between the eras of these masters must have been an impressive object lesson to all.

In order to do justice to a large and comprehensive plan, Mrs. Coolidge imported the Pro Arte Quartet from Brussels. That organization accomplished some notable labor in its art in the performance of French music, and in that of the ultra-modernists, although it offered a fine reading of Beethoven's F major Quartet (op. 135) and an acceptable one of the minor quartets by Brahms at the first concert (Oct. 18). The quartet would have done well, however, to refrain from the interpretation of a movement from Schumann's A major work, the character—and even the sense—of which it completely misunderstood. An interesting offering at this first concert was the D minor Quartet by George W. Chadwick, who wrote it, and then published it privately, in 1898. The late Boston master made it evident in this music that he was in agreement with Dvořák in believing that a Negro idiom should form the basis of an American school.

The string quartets by César Franck and Claude Debussy, Poor together with the quartet by J. A. Carpenter, made up the program of the second concert (Oct. 20). The Pro Arte gentlemen made an admirable showing in those works, which they read with stirring beauty of tone and imaginative feeling. It is saying everything in favor of Mr. Carpenter's composition to declare that it suffered not at all from its proximity to the works that preceded and followed it. There was, indeed, a certain business and humor in the American music that was refreshing when intermingled with the rather sensuous languors of the Gallic pieces that shared the program with it.

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'O Mon Bel Inconnu'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

AT THE Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens a work of remarkable quality has been presented, a musical comedy in three acts by Sacha Guitry and Reynaldo Hahn. Here, you will admit, are two names whose alliance is a solid guarantee for connoisseurs. Already we owed to this happy collaboration that delicious work, "Mozart." And now we are offered a genuine little masterpiece of grace, charm and wit.

The piece is called "O mon bel Inconnu." Its theme has a rather piquant flavor, though it remains, at the same time, resolutely in the sphere of fantasy, irony and gaiety. Casual characters are introduced to fill out the plot with amusing episodes, and the piece is handled from beginning to end with astounding virtuosity by a master of humor and fantasy. His witty or profound epigrams are fired off without ceasing. It proves that a very distinct ingenuity, freshness and vitality.

The music is delicious. Reynaldo Hahn has here written one of his most engaging scores. Everything in it reveals a solid technique and exquisite taste. This score, the writing of which is extremely careful, contains innumerable new musical inspirations. And henceforth it is proved that it is a libel of the public of today to pretend that it is insensible to elegance, delicacy and distinction. In this work not a single concession is made—those who are infatuated by the music-hall atmosphere yet the success was brilliant and spontaneous.

This success is significant. Taken with several other signs that the new musical season has brought us, it proves that the "little blue flower" is being effected in the Paris public. Four or five years ago, no one would have dared to pick the string of delicacy and sentiment. A whole generation affected cynicism and dryness of feeling. The youth of the time scorned "the little blue flower" and boasted of being "realist." Artists, frightened, did not dare to struggle against this tendency. But the reaction has come. In the most cunning forms and, especially, by the unfrequented path of the "chanson véneuse," lyricism and sensuality have again come into their own. The new piece by Sacha Guitry and Reynaldo Hahn obtained a positive triumph. Let us note the fact without insisting upon it.

At the Empire the new production "Dix sous de Fleurs," is inspired by the spectacular traditions which made the success of "White Horse Inn." But it lacks the mastery of Erik Charell. Ostentation is not a substitute for taste.

One must recognize all the same that the theater, with its revolving stage and its lamplike settings and costumes, has achieved a great effort. The theme of this opera is pleasant. We see a pretty Coven Garden dancer who, as she is about to marry elderly riches in the person of Lord Canterbury, regrets not having been loved by a young poet whom she knows only under a few charming verses and with whom she would have led an obscure but delightful existence. Now, this young poet crosses her path without her suspecting it. Having saved Lord Canterbury's life, he has as his reward the right to lead the life of a millionaire for 48 hours. He thinks thus to be able to dazzle and charm the dancer with whom he has been in love. But the girl, who does not suspect the identity of her new admirer, finds him quite ridiculous in a situation where he is not at his ease, and turns from him. In the last act, all misunderstanding is cleared up, and the young people are reunited.

A score by Ralph Benatzky, well constructed in the current style of this sort of entertainment, pleasantly completes this fairy tale, which is

laid in Scotland under the Second Empire. The interpretation is excellent. Miss Rita Georg, the excellent Viennese star whom, for the last year, Paris has adopted with enthusiasm, deserves this devotion, for she is a clever actress, a singer, gifted with a clear timbre and a very graceful dancer. She kept the whole piece going with an excellent swing. Opposite her, M. Charles Frantz, the tenor from the Opéra-Comique, made one admire his brilliant, warm voice.

Berlin Art Shows

Special from The Christian Science Monitor

BOTH in choice and in treatment of subjects, the first exhibitions of the fall show a definite tendency to develop along idealistic lines. Landscapes, pictures of peasant life and still-life and portraits predominate. The various schools appear to favor a naturalism which approaches close to classicism and definitely strives for beauty in form and color.

The exhibition of the Association of Artists, which has always remained true to tradition and never developed beyond impressionism, gives small pictures and small plastic pride of place. Though the association made an attempt some years ago to encourage younger talent, it seems to have given up. Its display is quite in accord with that return to the past which is today being demanded in many quarters. In the exhibition of the German Art Association in the Berlin Schloss, the works of Ewald Schönberg arrest attention. The story of Schönberg's life is indicated as clearly in his pictures as in the printed biographical pamphlet. He comes of a poor artisan's family in the Ore Mountains (Erzgebirge) and was himself an artisan who began to paint in his leisure time without a teacher. But Schönberg's pictures show that in his art he is not indebted. He has been strongly influenced by Eger-Lienz, the Austrian artist, who also painted big, simple, peasant figures. Schönberg always paints the landscapes of the Ore Mountains and his peasants. All his pictures, with the exception of some flowers, are painted in gray shades. His peasants are big and rough, filling the whole surface of the picture, and effective by their size. He is best in his winter landscapes of the Ore Mountains, which reflect the melancholy of the highland with its peasant houses and scanty vegetation. His flower pictures give the impression that under other conditions Schönberg would have painted quite otherwise. For here he shows a definite decorative talent, a fine taste for color combinations and composition.

Werner Scholz exhibited his newest works in his studio. He spends three weeks every year among the peasants of the Austrian Tyrol. This is the only time in the year that he can devote wholly to painting. How strongly this short period impresses him is clearly seen in his pictures. There is a marked difference between these pictures and those he exhibited a year ago in the Hartberg Gallery. The change is both in color and in form. His former pictures mostly showed four colors: red, green, black and white. Blue and brown were used only in small spots. His present pictures are multicolored, much green being still seen by the side of a great deal of white. But the red is not now so distinct. It is toned down in various shades. To this he adds violet and light brown and more yellow. There is also a greater emphasis on the color with the creations of former years. His pictures appear to express an inner agitation.

D. L.

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The Children's Page

Marigold in Godmother's House

By JOYCE LANKESTER BRISLEY
Author of the Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories

N EARLY a week of Marigold's visit had flown by when one day her fairy godmother said to her, "Marigold, my dear, I am going out in the carriage this afternoon for a little drive. Jenny must make you neat, and you shall come with me."

"Yes, thank you, Godmother," said Marigold, although feeling that she would a great deal rather be allowed to stay and play in the garden; for there was so much still to be seen, and she had had one long drive already on the day she arrived.

But Godmother did not ask which she preferred to do, so when Jenny, the elderly red-checked maid, came in, Marigold went obediently upstairs with her to be "made neat," while Godmother went to her own room to dress.

"Well now," said Jenny, when they reached the little marigold-patterned bedroom, "let's see what you've got to wear. The Mistress is very particular, and that frock won't do, that's certain!"

But the only other dress which Marigold possessed was a decidedly shabby woolen one—"and that won't exactly do, either," said Jenny. "Then we must just make it do as best we may. Turn around and let me unfasten your dress, now."

She quickly undid the buttons of Marigold's skimpy little frock and helped her to step out of it. Then she briskly turned it inside out and shook it, and slipped it over her head again. This time she buttoned it down the front, with pretty little green buttons! At first Marigold thought there was some change in the light which made the color of the whole dress look different. But—it was different! It was a new dress of soft green material, instead of the old, rather faded blue one.

Marigold's surprise was so great that she could think of nothing to say. But Jenny was not expecting any comment. She was kneeling on the floor to give Marigold's shabby little shoes a brisk rub with a duster. And behold—when she had done Marigold had on a pair of bright, new patent-leather shoes, without wrinkle or scratch.

"Oh, Jenny!" said Marigold rapturously. "Now, your hat," said Jenny, "and gloves, and a clean handkerchief." And then she took the little girl downstairs.

"Now you can go into the garden till the Mistress is ready," said Jenny, losing her hand at the front door. And Marigold, still breathless with wonder, went out under the roses into the sunshine, staring down at her shoes or trying to look at her dress from the back as well as the front. Then, feeling very elegant in her new attire, she walked down the path to the big iron spider-web gate, to watch for stout Robin, the coachman, to come round with the carriage.

Presently, with a splendid clipp-clapping sound, along the road came old Pegs, the black horse, and drew up just outside, his mane and coat glossy in the sun; and Robin got down from his seat and opened the gate, touching his hat very respectfully as he did so. Then he held open the carriage door, and stood stiffly, as if waiting for her to get in.

"Hadm't I better wait till Godmother comes?" began Marigold doubtfully—and then hushed herself quickly. For there was Godmother, in bonnet and cloak, just stepping into the carriage before her.

Robin helped Marigold into the seat at Godmother's side; then he climbed up into the driver's seat and took up the reins. Godmother opened her black silk parasol, and they were off.

"Such a beautiful day for a drive!" said Godmother, leaning back, the frill of her sunshade rippling round in the faint breeze. It certainly was. The sun shone so brightly, and the birds sang to each other, and old Pegs' hoofs made a steady clip-clap, clip-clap, as he drew the carriage smoothly along.

Suddenly Marigold sat up in surprise. "Over Bank and Ditch," said Godmother, leaning back, the frill of her sunshade rippling round in the faint breeze. It certainly was. The sun shone so brightly, and the birds sang to each other, and old Pegs' hoofs made a steady clip-clap, clip-clap, as he drew the carriage smoothly along.

Old Pegs, who was trotting along at a good pace, had suddenly turned sharply off the road and gone straight over the little bank and the ditch, which were on one side, onto the low grassy moorland which stretched away on either hand. The carriage went so smoothly over bank and ditch that Marigold would never have noticed that it had left the road, if she had not seen it with her own eyes.

The feel of the springy turf under his feet seemed to excite the old black horse, for now he dropped his quiet respectable jog-trot and quickened into a fine gallop over the rough tussocky ground, and the carriage careened after him—Godmother placidly holding up her sunshade, and Marigold, very thrilled, looking all around, Robin's broad back appearing as stolid and unperturbed as ever. So Marigold knew that everything was all right.

Old Pegs' hoofs thundered softly on, over smooth felty grass or reedy tufts, over low clumps of gorse-bushes or damp marshy places, the carriage following as evenly as if it were still on the road. Every now and then they put up a lark, which went soaring or singing into the sky, or sent a family of rabbits scampering helter-skelter into their burrows, only to pop out next moment to stare after them, with tail ears a-prick.

Presently Marigold spied what looked like a dike—which is a deep wide ditch made for the water to drain into from off the fields—stretching right across the way in which they were going.

She held her breath and sat tight. It didn't seem as if old Pegs could

ever be stopped in time—or hadn't Robin seen it?—He just sat calmly up there, while they drew nearer and nearer—

Old Pegs tore on, straight ahead; over the reeds and rushes—clear across the dike he went, the carriage gliding smoothly over as well.

Marigold gasped, and looked at her godmother. Godmother was sitting under her sunshade, with her eyes resting peacefully on the distant hills.

"Such delicious air! So fresh and mild!" remarked Godmother. "Yes," said Marigold. Somehow there seemed nothing else to say.

After that nothing seemed surprising, even driving straight over a few hedges and haystacks; and when a great cluster of barn roofs came into sight, Marigold felt quite at ease when old Pegs thundered over them and continued his course across the fields on the other side. In fact it was rather fun, looking out for things and hoping they would be in the way; and quite disappointing if they were not!

Well, well! Here we are, nearly at home," said Godmother presently, closing her parasol.

And in another minute the carriage had come again onto the road, and the old black horse was slowly and staidly drawing to a halt before them iron spiderweb gate of Godmother's house.

Our Playhouse

I know a place where cottonwoods

Where a rollicking redbird calls
To his mate as she swings on the
windy nest;
Where the leaf-strained sunlight
falls

And blossoms in daisies of gentler
gold

That mingle with cornflower blue;
And there stands a playhouse made
specially for me
And for Sarah, Samantha, and Sue.

Its roof is of palm leaves dried by
the suns
Of many a summery day,
But it lets in wisps of the faint,
sweet air

As only a leaf roof may:
And summer or winter I love to be—
In sunshine and snowdrift, too—
In the snug little house made specially
for me
And for Sarah, Samantha, and Sue.

KATHARINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

An International Alphabet



Drawn by Dorothy Thompson Goldner for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

B for Belgium

The second country in our International Alphabet is Belgium. On each side of Pieter, a boy from Belgium, you will see pictures which will tell you something about his country. They are numbered and you are to write down what each represents:

1. A common sight in Belgium.
2. Such waterways are found in the famous old town of Bruges.
3. If you lived in Pieter's country, you might hear the clatter of this farm girl's clogs very early in the morning. What has she in her heels?
4. How many children have read "A Dog of Flanders"?
5. Once upon a time there were such entrances to cities, and there is one still standing in Brussels, the capital of Belgium.
6. Here is something for which Brussels is famous. Pieter, of course, leaves such things to girls. He prefers his wheelbarrow.

Preparing for Cold Weather

HOW many of you know what happens to the different forms of animal life as winter draws near?

As soon as a white frost settles down over the islands of northern waters the seals slip off the icy rocks and head South. Sometimes this happens as early as the first of September. Fur seals of the Alaskan herd, for example, do not touch land again until sometime the next May when they climb once more to the rocks of the Pribilof Islands in Bering Sea.

Fishes, too, at least some of them, pass into deeper waters as winter approaches. Hydras, jellyfishes, and starfishes all retreat into deep water, but even they are more or less active through the winter.

Among the lower animals, few hibernate, which means passing the winter in a state of inactivity. However land snails living in the North

hibernate. They go into their shells, putting two or three doors behind them with a kind of mucus which is secreted in the glands of the head. When spring comes again they eat their way out and are ready to go on with an active life. Lizards and alligators hibernate in cold climates, the latter burying themselves in the mud. Frogs, toads, and salamanders also bury themselves in the mud. Our wood-frog, which is found during the summer on the dry leaves in the woods, buries itself in the leaf mold in the fall for its winter sleep, turning dark like the color of the place he is occupying.

Snakes hibernate when they do not live in tropical countries. There is an accumulation of fat which keeps them alive all winter. In some sheltered place they remain in a dormant state. After several snakes find the same spot and curl up together.

By MARY M. STARR

A True Story

RIGHT red bands border the edges of the white tepee in which Little Chief, See-i-yup, spends the summer at his home on the Indian Reservation in Washington. The tepee stands behind a rose garden which is decorated with totem poles and other carved wooden figures made by See-i-yup's grandfather, Chief Wha-cah-dub. There is a wooden pony with a real saddle and all the trappings, which the Chieftain carved and painted for the little boy

to help him in learning the legends of their tribe.

In the long ago, bird, fish, animal and man all spoke the same language and lived together harmoniously, so the Snohomish Indians believed, and Wha-cah-dub has carved these very realistic figures of fishes, birds and animals to teach See-i-yup kindness to dumb creatures.

Real love for horses, however, is what the grandfather hopes See-i-yup will have, for when he was a boy he had two ponies which were as dear to him as his own family. In fact, the ponies were so spoiled by his constant companionship that they made it difficult for anyone else to take care of them when Wha-cah-dub had to be away.

Until Wha-cah-dub was 18 years old, he wandered over the forests by Puget Sound with his tribe, learning the lessons which the chiefs taught their children—to be good, honest, brave, fearless, and above all, kind to other people.

The "Home-Stick"

Every morning Wha-cah-dub had to plunge into the water by which they camped, then rub himself vigorously with a small stick until dry. There were no Turkish bath towels for Indian boys! His father also had another stick, called the "home-stick," which they all knew. Sometimes Wha-cah-dub was given the home-stick and told to carry it to some distant place in the deep woods. When he returned home, his father went in search of the stick and thus learned whether his son was obedient as well as brave and trustworthy.

The Chieftain taught the lad that a good man had nothing to fear, so he frequently sent Wha-cah-dub into the woods at night to carry the home-stick. Wha-cah-dub learned to be as clever as the cougar in getting through the forest by day or night.

For the cougar was known as the cleverest of all the wild animals; it could go through the forest without making a single sound, it had the sharpest eyes for seeing everything, the keenest ears for hearing anything, and the quickest wits for acting cautiously and wisely. Therefore, the Indian boys studied the ways of the cougar and tried to do as it did in the forest.

And now Wha-cah-dub is trying to teach See-i-yup to run swiftly but noiselessly through the underbrush, to observe the shadows on the grass and the movement of the branches above him, as well as to detect and recognize the footprints of his family or of his prey. For See-i-yup has two little dogs and a gray and white cat of whom he is very fond.

Sometimes See-i-yup would rather play on the Tulalip Reservation where their home is than go to the public school which the United States Government provides for these Indian children. Then Wha-cah-dub tells See-i-yup how greatly he would have appreciated going to the government school when he was a little boy, but there was no school until some missionaries came.

Wha-cah-dub's Ponies

Wha-cah-dub was 18 years old when he heard that some white men were going to open a school for the Indians. He asked his father if he could attend, and the kindly old Chieftain consented. How happy the boy was to be given a book, even though he could not understand it! He worked hard for long hours each day and took such pride and joy in sharing his new-found learning with his father and mother that they did not have the heart to tell him that his ponies were making so much trouble in their encampment that something must be done about it.

That first year at school passed all too quickly for Wha-cah-dub. When the time came to commence his second year of schooling, his father said that the ponies could not be left for anyone else to take care of, so Wha-cah-dub took them both

to the school and left them tied outside the building. But the ponies did not like being tied up; they could head their master's voice and they wanted to be with him. The teachers complained about the disturbance the ponies made, but somehow they put up with it the whole year because they were proud of the progress their pupil was making.

When school closed, however, they told Wha-cah-dub that next year he would have to leave the ponies at home. With heavy heart, Wha-cah-dub said good-bye to his teachers. Being a well-trained Indian, he never thought of questioning his father's decision of a year ago regarding his care of the ponies, and now that the school refused to have them tethered outside the building, there was nothing else for him to do but take care of them himself.

And so Wha-cah-dub left the white man's school. This is the story which he tells to See-i-yup to encourage him to learn all that he can from the government teachers.

During the long summer vacation, Wha-cah-dub takes the little boy to the school to help him dig the big claims which are found on Whidbey Island, and though formerly only the squaws did such work, Wha-cah-dub and See-i-yup both go with the grandmother to help her provide claims for the sway-gway, or "great feast."

The canoe they travel in was made from a cedar tree by Wha-cah-dub himself. Another canoe is in process of making behind See-i-yup's tepee, and the little boy is shown how to use the hand-axe for hollowing out the core of the tree. From the inner bark of the cedar they make Indian rope which is used for lacing in the seats of the canoe. This strong rope is also used in salmon fishing and for many domestic purposes. It will take almost a year for Wha-cah-dub to finish this canoe which will be decorated with carved and painted prow and stern.

Lying among the tall grasses is a canoe which is now over 120 years

old, and in it See-i-yup plays with his cargo of "dogs of the sun," or caterpillars, as the white children call them.

Also, in the summer, in preparation for the winter as well as for the sway-gway, See-i-yup's grandmother picks blackberries and dries them on cedar boughs in the hot sunshine.

The berries are spread on a square frame of interlaced cedar strips which rests on four poles about five feet above the ground. In the earth beneath the frame, a slow fire is kindled in the early morning to prevent any dampness from getting into the berries before the heat of the stars can reach them. At sunset they are taken indoors, and this is repeated for several days until the berries have had their own juices baked into them.

Blackberry Cake

Then the grandmother takes enough berries in her hands to make a flat, round cake. When several cakes have been made, she puts a stone weight on them to press them into shape. At the great feast, these cakes will be their dessert and during the long winter she will break off a piece of the cake to give See-i-yup when he comes home from school. Blueberries and strawberries are dried in the same way.

Wha-cah-dub has made a handsome war-bonnet of many white eagle feathers for See-i-yup and is teaching him what it means for an Indian to wear an eagle feather in his hair. The eagle feather symbolizes for the Indian all that the flag means to other people.

When a French boy carries the tricolor, or an American boy carries the Stars and Stripes, each is proud of his country, and of his people. And so See-i-yup stands up straighter and acts more courageously when he wears the eagle feather in his hair. He must live up to all that it stands for just as the white boy tries to live up to his country's flag. See-i-yup is proud to belong to the red men, and he loves the kind grandparents who are so eager to teach him all that they know of their Snohomish Indian history and customs.

The Mail Bag

Upsala, Sweden

Dear Birds and Friends Everywhere! We are just two happy little birds called tom-tits, and are very easily made friends with. We want to tell everybody why we are so happy and why everything goes so well with us; perhaps it will help them to be happy too.

First, we must explain, we only live one day at a time, and never worry about the next one, so we will tell you about today!

This morning, when we saw a little streak of light shining through our fluffy feathers where we tucked our heads to go to sleep when the sun disappears, I said to Perky Peck: "Hurrah, it's Day! Just look at all the beautiful things around us!"

"I am looking at everything," said Perky Peck, "and it all makes me feel very happy and grateful. And now what about singing our 'gratitude exercises' out loud so that someone else will hear and remember all the wonderful things there are?"

So we set to work and sang and sang, and while we were singing the sun came up, which seemed to change everything and make it even more beautiful.

Then we agreed to sing our "cheer-up-everybody" exercise, because we wanted all the other birds, and people, too, to be happy with us. When we see people walking under the trees looking unhappy, we keep on saying, very fast, "Quick-quick-give-give-give-give-up!" and we know they will soon feel all right—if they listen.

We've had such a busy day reminding the sparrows everywhere not to quarrel because it spoils their day, and hides everything beautiful, and telling them to come and share our nuts on the window sill and our bone hanging on the tree instead. Now evening is here and all little birds are getting sleepy and are chirping very softly and saying "good-night" to each other and this is the end of today. We send you all much love and many gentle friendly pecks. From Perky Peck and Tommy-Tit.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

It may seem strange, but the day before I read my letter in the Mail Bag I had received two letters from America in answer to it. I should very much like to correspond with a girl of my age (11), particularly an English girl, who is interested in animals of all kinds and enjoys reading.

I enjoyed the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories very much, and I am very glad that Miss Brisley is writing a new series. I am on holidays at present and next week I am going hiking in the country round Heidelberg, which is very hilly.

My school is the University High School now, and I like it very much. At school we make woolen clothing for the babies' home in Melbourne, and at the end of the term two or three of the girls go to the homes with the form-mistress to give the clothes away. Mary Virginia H.

Kenosha, Wisconsin

Dear Mail Bag:

I am 10 years old and a Girl Scout. Since I was three years old I have attended a Christian Science Sunday school. I have quite a large collection of stamps, and shall be very glad to exchange with any girls of my age living in foreign countries.

I am glad we get the Monitor in our home, and I shall look forward to receiving some interesting letters and in answering them. I will answer them all and try to tell many things of special interest to girls of my age. Jean Marie A.

San Onofre, California

Dear Editor:

I am 6½ years old. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am interested in cats. My cat's name is Buzzy. My brother's name is Arthur. He is 8.

I should like to hear from a girl in Chicago about the Fair. I go to a Christian Science Sunday school. Virginia Ann H.

Gloria's Book Of Poems

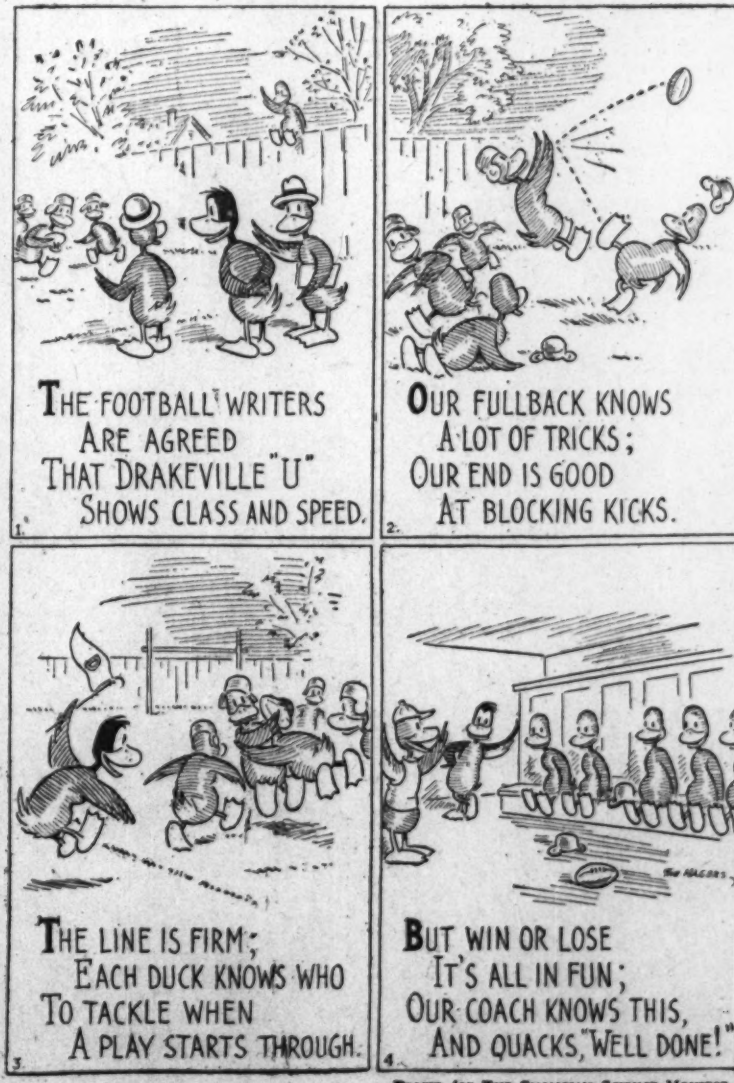
Gloria's Book, by Gloria Rawlinson. 2s. 6d. net.

Gloria is a little New Zealand girl of 14 who thinks in poetry. She sees all the homely objects about her with the clear eyes of a young poet, and turns them into verse. She even thinks out poems in her bath, because soapbuds to her are lovely things, "little boats like ships at sea," or "pretty little silver scales, that might have come from mermaids' tails." Two small, flat moths that have settled on her wall are used for a poem, also the walnut shells that are left over after dessert; while Belinda, the cow, who is "exceedingly vain," and cries because she thinks she will get freckled in the sun, has quite a long poem all to herself.

From the time she was seven until a few months ago, when a new-found freedom came into her life, Gloria was not able to play like other children, and here and there through her book one catches the sound of a brave note like a call to courage, and is conscious of a resolute turning for refuge to her own world of poetry.

Many of the poems in the book have already appeared in print and been broadcast by way of "The Friendly Road." We prophesy that this little volume will add so many new friends to Gloria's already wide circle that they will extend right round the world.

The Adventures of Waddles



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Financial: News and Comment

World's Eyes On
U. S. Experiment
In Boosting GoldCoöperation With Britain
Deemed Necessary—Dol-
lar Abroad Drops

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Machinery for the most momentous financial experiment since the United States left the gold standard is today being rapidly perfected here so that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation through an intermediary will be able to buy gold in foreign markets.

The gold venture which was started last week by RFC purchases of American yellow metal, and failed to depreciate the dollar sufficiently, now broadens onto the international scene. Meanwhile, today, the committee which each morning sets the price of American gold, boosted it once more, to \$31.96 per fine ounce, which is an increase of 14 cents over Saturday's figure.

Foreign Currency Slipping
And on the money exchanges, announcement last night from the White House that gold buying in the world market was an immediate objective resulted today in depreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling, a drop of 1/16 in terms of gold, and a slight elevation of the price of gold in terms of the franc. Which is merely to say that all three of the world's chief currencies started slipping.

Salient point of the experiment which now starts, turns on the relationship between the Federal Reserve System and the Bank of England. If President Roosevelt's avowed policy to buy gold at rising prices abroad—another way to describe selling the dollar cheap abroad—is pursued independently of any understanding with Great Britain, it is almost certain to result in a depreciation war.

Such a conflict, it is universally declared, would be scarcely short of disastrous. Fall of the French franc from gold would be the first serious result, and a succession of embarrassments and further strangulations of world trade and incipient recovery would follow shortly after. Experts here can see no advantage for anybody in a reckless depreciation policy pursued with no heed to other governments.

British Coöperation
So serious would be these consequences, that one unnamed official leaving the White House yesterday which considered the means of selling the dollar cheap abroad, declared that coöperation with Great Britain would be a sure element of the plan. His statement has remained cryptic and unexplained, for although most officials recognize the need of keying British and American financial policy together, they can as yet discern no means.

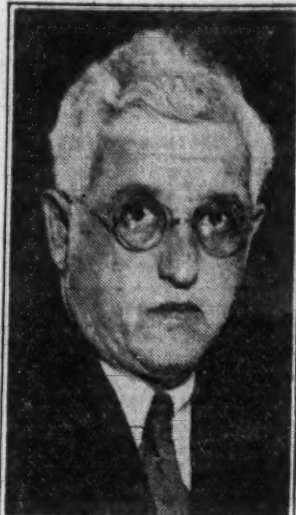
Again, today the leaders who yesterday were called to the White House, continued to study the means of equipping the American government through the RFC and probably the Federal Reserve System as well, with the sort of fund the Bank of England uses to control its currency. The new machinery is an essential part of the experiment sponsored by President Roosevelt and aimed at increasing commodity prices by depreciating the buying power of the dollar in terms of gold.

For five consecutive days, a committee acting through the RFC increased the price paid for newly-mined American gold. Theoretically they lowered the internal value of the dollar to 64.70 cents. But this reduction was not reflected in the world price of gold or the foreign quotation on the dollar, both of which remained firm. It is too early to say whether the domestic "depreciation" of the dollar in terms of American gold would have affected the level of commodity prices.

A Depreciating Dollar
Whether this effect, predicted by sponsors of the gold-price plan to raise commodity prices, would eventually have come or not, the Administration experimenters decided not to wait, and turned to the far more drastic expedient of attempting to drive the dollar down abroad by buying gold.

Their gambit immediately brought results in the depreciation of the dollar today, although there is no surety that the drop will continue. It was palpably psychological in origin, since the machinery by which

Inadvertent?



Mr. F. A. Goldenweiser
Director of the Reserve Board Division
of Research and Planning.

the United States will see its dollar at cut rates abroad is not yet completed.

The price-raising plan is thus being pushed to the limit. It is, however, just another in a series of methods by which the Federal Reserve is attempting to equalize and elevate domestic prices and hasten national recovery. If it does not work, there are other rabbits still left in the hat.

That the combined gold-price and managed currency theorists are still in the ascendant was shown in the personnel of the group which met at the White House. Prof. George F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University, and chief exponent of the managed dollar, sat with Prof. James Rogers, professor of political economy at Yale University, in common advocacy of this experiment.

Some Hostile to Scheme
Around them they found their closest friend, in the President. There is reason to believe that the Federal Reserve Bank officials who were present, as well as the Treasury representatives, are at least passively hostile to the scheme. But the officials are honestly trying the plan a fair trial. Those administering it, also present at the White House, are Mr. Eugene Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Mr. Jesse R. Jones, chairman of the R. F. C.; Mr. Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury; and Mr. Henry Bruere, coordinator of Federal Credit Agencies.

But perhaps on the other side of the table were Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Mr. J. L. Crane, foreign exchange authority of that bank; and Mr. Fred I. Kent, controller of foreign exchange in the same bank. These officials, who are those best equipped to carry out the policy of buying gold on foreign markets, are not fundamentally opposed to the idea of an American "equalization fund," but it is safe to assume that they do not overestimate the immediate and beneficial effects of depreciating the dollar abroad on American prices.

Thus the gold-price experiment enters upon its second week, embarking upon a far more turbulent sea than the domestic lake which it navigated without result in its first five days. Reaction in London and Paris to the intention to make gold purchases was acute and immediately reached the Treasury and the White House.

Conflict in Policy
There it was admitted to reveal—this stage—a sharp conflict between American and British financial policy. The pound sterling is nearly back to its old parity with the dollar. Consistently since they left gold in September, 1931, British leaders have contended that their money should not be revalued at par. They insisted this figure was too high by a good 25 per cent, and preferably should be cut a full third.

Now Roosevelt's monetary policy has forced the dollar almost to the old parity, and the White House suddenly seems to be in a bind. The pound sterling is now valued at the old parity with the dollar. Consistently since they left gold in September, 1931, British leaders have contended that their money should not be revalued at par. They insisted this figure was too high by a good 25 per cent, and preferably should be cut a full third.

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Federal Reserve
Statement Brings
Vigorous Answer'Inadvertence' Admitted,
Says General Johnson—
Codes Not to Blame

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The widening gap within the Administration here between the leaders and exponents of the New Deal on the one hand and conservative financial elements on the other has been thrown into relief by a sharp controversy over the success of the recovery program.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin, just issued, charged that the decline in industrial activity during the past two months had been "marked in industries in which processing taxes or codes have been effective recently."

That such an allegation should come from within the Government itself resulted in immediate resentment, both in the NRA and at the Department of Agriculture. In both places leaders felt they had been accused of producing the exact contrary of what they sought. And both promptly issued statements of explanation and denial.

Resents Bulletin Statement
General Johnson vigorously attacked the Reserve Bulletin statement on the ground that practically every major industry has been under a code since August and that others were under presidential reemployment agreements even stricter in their provisions than the codes.

He added that with the exception of the steel industry every report received from a major industry has shown an upward trend. His statement was prefaced by a telephone call to Mr. F. A. Goldenweiser, director of the Reserve Board Division of Research and Planning, in whom the general quoted as saying that the particular paragraphs in the bulletin were "inadvertent."

Secretary Wallace frankly admitted there had been a decline in production in the cotton textile and four other industries in the two latest ones to be early affected by a processing tax—after the boom of June and July. He maintained, however, that the early summer acceleration was an effort of the manufacturers to beat the tax, and that it was physically impossible for them to maintain the forced high level of production.

The paragraph in the Reserve Board Bulletin which caused the controversy was as follows:
The Controversial Paragraph
"The decline in industrial activity during the past month has come in large measure in the industries in which expansion previously had been most rapid. It has been marked in industries in which processing taxes or codes have become effective recently."

To indicate that Secretary Wallace's explanation of the situation was not an afterthought, the Department of Agriculture also made public the following memorandum written on July 25 of this year to Mr. Wallace by Mr. L. H. Bean, economic adviser to the A. A. A.: "The volume of cotton consumption in June as given by the Federal Reserve Bulletin was 123 per cent of the 1923-1925 average. It is thus apparent that unless industrial activity continues to advance during the last half of 1933 at a rate comparable to the rate between March and June this year we should expect a considerable decline from the current level of cotton consumption."

This decline will, of course, not be brought on by the collection of the processing tax existing in so far as the anticipation of the processing tax was to a large extent responsible for record level of cotton consumption during June. These facts may be of some use if the A. A. A. is going to be charged with bringing down the level of the textile operations through its cotton operations."

Gold Boom Pushes
Trade Up Sharply
In South Africa

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, S. A.—Confidence in a continuation of the gold boom in South Africa is keeping the country on the crest of a wave of business activity. Scenes unparalleled in the history of Johannesburg Stock Exchange are being witnessed. Agriculture, industry and labor gain a share of the prosperity of the mines.

Gold mining is by far the largest industry in the country. One whole province, the Transvaal, lives on it, and mining, farming, manufacturing and transportation feel its repercussions. More than \$100,000,000 a year is paid out in wages by the mining companies of South Africa. Over 250,000 natives and 30,000 whites are employed at relatively good salaries. Between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000 worth of fine gold, or about 50 per cent of the world's output, is produced here each year. Taxes on gold in 1933 will exceed the \$50,000,000 mark, it is stated.

The two weak points of the industry heretofore have been costs of production and danger of exhaustion. Costs have been automatically lowered by depreciation in the value of the South African pound. Exhaustion and its corollary of diminishing returns appear to be postponed "sine die" by the advent of cheap money devoted to the opening up of low grade ore deposits. These latter deposits are very extensive, all over the Transvaal, and have been considered unprofitable up till now. With their appearance on the scene of action there will be no further talk of a 50 per cent drop in South African gold production by the year 1940.

Await Foreign Purchasing
The Street tries not to underestimate the financial astuteness of President Roosevelt, and it turned again to his speech. It read, "Whenever necessary to the end in view, we shall also buy or sell gold in the world market."

Wall Street considers itself fairly well qualified to guess the outcome of monetary experiments, and if very soon reached the conclusion that nothing definite would happen as a result of the projected domestic gold purchases, the contrary, a means of increasing trade," says the statement. "It would provide for the admission into this country of staid foreign products which are now either shut out entirely or imported in relatively small quantities, either by reducing existing duties or by relief from existing restrictions. This would constitute a clear gain in trade for the countries accepting this form of agreement, but since the entrance of these products would not be permitted to exceed a certain agreed-on percentage of domestic production the proposal offers, in the opinion of the many exporters who approve it, adequate security and protection to American producers."

A similar majority, not quite as large, expressed itself in favor of seasonal tariffs, offering concessions to imports, particularly of food products, from countries capable of supplying cheaply and abundantly the off seasons in the American market. Both of these devices offer positive advantages to foreign countries to increase their trade with the United States with a minimum of disadvantage to ourselves, especially in view of the more than correspondingly improved condition that may be thus negotiated for our exports.

As regards the unconditional most-favored nation method of conducting the negotiations, a very large number of replies favored individual bargaining as far as possible, but the existing American principle of "treating all alike" was endorsed by a majority as leading in the long run to fewer complications and as more nearly tending to reestablish economic peace.

Inter-American Council Asks
Reciprocal Trade AgreementForeign Commerce Body Shows American Manu-
facturers Want Tariff Changes So as to Admit
Imports Based on Domestic Production

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Preliminary results of a questionnaire sent to American manufacturers, shipping firms and banks throughout the country engaged in foreign trade by the Committee on Reciprocal Trade Agreements reveal a definite desire that such agreements be consummated as early as possible, especially with Latin-American nations, according to a statement issued today by the Council on Inter-American Relations.

Among the replies received was the endorsement by more than 40 large chambers of commerce and trade associations concerned in foreign trade, including the National Foreign Trade Council, the American Manufacturers' Export Association, and other national organizations, that the President be empowered as one of the first acts of the pending session of Congress to conclude reciprocal agreements with foreign nations by blanket authority expressly delegated for this purpose, within limits enabling him to make effective use of the bargaining power of the United States in these negotiations.

A large majority of the replies favored the adaptation of the American tariff system, so as to facilitate, in return for appropriate concessions, stated quantities of imports based on percentages of domestic production. As a means of expanding trade from its present limits this recommendation differs fundamentally from the European quota system, as particularly used in France, which has been almost invariably employed to reduce imports.

"The provision for admitting percentages of domestic production is,

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Wall Street spent the week thinking about the President's speech. What it said, and what it implied, were the subject of continued discussion.

The first result of the speech was to reverse the fortnight's downturn in stock and commodity prices which began with the announcement of Liberty bond refunding and continued with French budget difficulties, the European war scare, and continued unfavorable business news. As has happened before when the President talked to the country on the air, the Monday morning interpretation was bullish, and the uptrend in stocks and commodities continued through Wednesday. The President had said that it was his policy to restore the price level.

Meantime high-grade bond prices turned downward, as the financial district began to lose its conviction, deepening during the last month, that the President's volume of cotton consumption in June as given by the Federal Reserve Bulletin was 123 per cent of the 1923-1925 average. It is thus apparent that unless industrial activity continues to advance during the last half of 1933 at a rate comparable to the rate between March and June this year we should expect a considerable decline from the current level of cotton consumption.

By the middle of the week, however, the Street had begun to read the President's message more carefully, and it became somewhat skeptical. Prices turned downward slightly, during the rest of the week. Implementing the latest corporate experiment in concentration, the Finance Corporation offered on Wednesday to buy newly mined American gold at \$31.36 an ounce. There were no offers. On Thursday the price was raised to \$31.54, and on Friday to \$31.76. There were no offers. On Saturday \$31.88 was offered, and about 60,000 ounces of gold were sold.

Doubts Effect on Prices
It is the problem back of these purchases which so interests the financial district. Apparently the theory on which the President is operating is that this price is going to control the general level of commodity prices, and that as the R. F. C. pays more for gold, the price of commodities will go up and general business sentiment will improve, subject, of course, to downward revision of the price at which the R. F. C. buys gold.

The Street began to doubt that the mere posting of a higher price in a commodity in which no free market exists, and of which import and export is prohibited, could control the foreign exchange value of the dollar except through a sort of remote control operating by the power of suggestion. And during the remainder of the week, the value of gold abroad remained lower than the official R. F. C. price. That is, say, an American wished to buy gold he could have sold dollars for sterling, and sterling for gold, and got his gold cheaper than the R. F. C. price. The financial district saw a great difference between the Administration method of establishing a price in a closed market, for its own purchases, and the standard practice of central banks in standing ready to buy or sell gold to all comers in a free market at a fixed price, with import and export of gold unrestricted.

Await Foreign Purchasing
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As regards the unconditional most-favored nation method of conducting the negotiations, a very large number of replies favored individual bargaining as far as possible, but the existing American principle of "treating all alike" was endorsed by a majority as leading in the long run to fewer complications and as more nearly tending to reestablish economic peace.

London Doubts If
America Will Buy
Much Gold AbroadAgrees Would Raise Inter-
national Prices but Fears
Currency Competition

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 30.—Extension of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's gold purchases to foreign yellow metal is regarded here as a departure which if really pursued, will create an upsurge in the price level on a world-wide scale.

There is one big reservation. British financiers are not yet convinced that the American Government will indeed avail itself of the immense possibilities now open before it. If foreign gold purchases at gradually increasing dollar prices are now made upon a really big scale, only a few are to be found here among economists who doubt that the external exchange value of the dollar will fall with eventual consequential rise of commodity prices within the United States.

May Repeat French Experience
America might repeat the 1926 experience of France when the franc was undervalued in terms of internal commodities, but the French price level gradually rose and corrected this position. Similarly, a rise in the United States internal commodity price level is counted upon to follow any considerable lowering of the external exchange value of the dollar.

But doubt is felt in London whether this really is going to be brought about. It is pointed out here that the general rise in United States wholesale prices last spring was due to the expectation of currency expansion. But in reality no inflation took place upon a scale sufficient to justify the actual internal price enhancement. This fact is believed here to have been responsible for the relative stability of commodity prices during the summer.

Competition in Deflation
United States purchases of foreign gold on a sufficient scale to force up prices is not by any means unanimously welcome here. Although the British Government has laid down a general commodity price-raising policy, nevertheless British banking circles disapprove of any currency expansionist action for this purpose. Thus, it hinted that the American movement may be strongly opposed. The report even has been circulated that action with this object in view has already been commenced, supported by the Bank of England and the Bank of France.

Such stories, although entirely lacking in confirmation and unlikely to have any substantial foundation in fact, nevertheless cannot be entirely disregarded, since they indicate the nature of the considerations that are being taken into account here. They point to the importance attaching in sterling countries to changes in the entire world price structure that are liable to occur. They reflect also the anticipation that any big depreciation in external dollar exchange may push the franc off gold and so stimulate United States export trade as to be likely to start unwanted competition in deflation generally.

France Suggests Embargo
PARIS, Oct. 30 (P)—Danger to the Bank of France's gold is foreseen in the American gold purchases by a special expert, some of whom urge defensive measures. Paul Reynaud, Minister of Finance in the Tardieu Cabinet, suggests a limited embargo, while the newspaper Quotidien frankly advocates that it be complete.

Neither the Bank of France nor official experts express alarm, none anticipating heavy purchases. Reynaud, who is a member of the Government opposition, believes the buying must be disastrous to France. "The mine most easily available is the Bank of France," he said. "America doubtless could take gold in amounts that merit serious consideration. France might, therefore, reply in accord with the other gold bloc countries in order to safeguard gold stocks by limiting sales to gold countries."

September Railroad
Income \$60,500,000

SEPTEMBER net operating income of the railroads of the United States is estimated to have approximated \$60,500,000, slightly under the \$60,978,216 reported for August. The estimated September figure would represent an increase of 21.9 per cent over the \$49,640,867 of September, 1932, and 9.2 per cent above the \$55,428,260 in the like 1931 month. These figures are based on the earnings of the first 65 roads which reported actual net operating income in September of \$54,719,000, compared with \$45,241,000 in the like 1932 period and \$51,069,000 in the 1931 month. Gross revenues of the carriers of the country are estimated to have totaled about \$292,000,000 in September, an increase of 7.2 per cent over the like 1932 month, when \$272,473,364 was shown and 16.6 per cent under the \$350,255,736 of September, 1931.

Domestic Price
Of Gold Pushed
Up 14c Higher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (P)—With foreign quotations surging upward in response to President Roosevelt's decision to invade the world gold markets, the Administration today pushed the domestic price for newly mined gold to a new high figure.

It established a rate of \$31.96 an ounce, 14 cents higher than on Saturday. Meanwhile, the price of gold advanced in London by 37 cents, figured at today's foreign exchange opening of \$4.89 to the pound.

Today's Washington price was 47 cents above world quotations, while on Saturday there was a margin of \$1.25. While these developments were taking place, the Administration went forward with its plans for buying gold abroad.

By these purchases, Mr. Roosevelt apparently hopes to steady—but not for the time being, to stabilize—the foreign exchange value of the dollar. Beyond that he hopes to raise commodity prices to give the farmer and manufacturer a profitable return on their products.

Economists explained that buying gold abroad for dollars, even though through the process of international settlements the metal is eventually paid for in commodities, differs little from selling dollars in foreign exchange.

The presence of George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at yesterday's conference led observers to believe that the regional institution in New York would be the fiscal agency in carrying out the President's program.

**World-Wide Trade
Upturn Under Way
Since Last Fall**
There are unmistakable signs that world-wide business recovery has been under way since last fall," says the First National Bank of Boston in its England Letter. "This, despite high tariff walls and other trade restrictions, huge surpluses of some groups of commodities, instability of currencies and war scares."

Aside from temporary set-backs, which always characterize the recovery period from a prolonged depression, there is basis for hope that improvement will continue provided, of course, that too many artificial obstacles do not interfere with the natural forces at work.

"What world business needs today more than anything else is stability of currencies and a lessening of the intense nationalism that breeds distrust, stifles international trade, and tends toward a lowering of the standard of living everywhere. "National policies should not run counter to the natural forces at work and thus retard the process of recovery."

Steel Industry
Again Drops To
30 P. C. CapacityTrade Looks to Railways
and Construction for
General Support

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The steel industry is probably working at close to 30 per cent of capacity. Early during the last week the pace was 31.8 per cent of capacity, according to a new weekly compilation by the American Iron and Steel Institute, which is to supplement its monthly estimates.

Steel production fell about 8 points last week which is sharp for any period of the year and particularly for an October which is usually one of the high operating months of the year. However, conditions in the steel industry have been changing rapidly this year, and there is still a chance that an upward swing will be set in motion though it is not clear from what direction it will appear.

Cut in Rail Price
The logical supporters just now are the railroads and the building industry. The price of steel rails has been reduced \$2.25 a ton, whereas a mark down of \$5 a ton was originally asked for by the railroad coordinator. It has not been stated as yet whether the new price of \$37.75 a ton will be satisfactory to the carriers.

Some of the larger railroads, such as the Pennsylvania, stated openly that they were satisfied with the existing \$40 price. It is conceded that carriers verging on bankruptcy were asking for a deep cut in the price. Many observers of the steel trade feel that any cut in rail price was poor policy and unjustified. Consumers of other classes of steel which have been marked up in price are grumbling at this apparently inconsistent action.

It is stated that Henry Ford is pondering whether to buy steel in the open market or make it in its own open-hearth furnaces. At any rate, he is warming up his furnaces to be ready for the decision to make his own. It is figured that if the million tons of rail orders are placed, which have been mentioned as a possibility, the rail makers will be enabled to operate during most of a year at 40 per cent of capacity.

Structural Steel Slow
Structural steel sales are improving slowly, with current orders averaging about 5000 tons weekly greater than a month ago. Most of this is of a general nature. Several thousands of tons of steel will be purchased for an extension to the west side elevated highway in New York, bids for which will be opened Nov. 3. Orders for concrete reinforcing bars are fair and are expected to be very large in size by early spring when road building programs get under way in earnest.

The tin plate branch of the steel industry continues as though there were no depression after a temporary recession early this month. Leading tin plate makers are gaited at 95 per cent of capacity. Most of this tin plate is going into immediate consumption, though some is being placed in stock because of the rumors that there is to be a sharp rise in the price before long.

An Alabama maker of cast iron pipe has obtained an order for 25,000 tons for Mexico City, this to absorb considerable tonnage of southern iron. Sales of pig iron in New England last week were around 1000 tons, or twice as much as for the preceding week.

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'Thar's Gold in Them Thar Hills'
Once Again Rings in the Yukon

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 30 (P)—A shining flood of gold was headed to the markets of the United States from Uncle Sam's latest rich diggings, where miners expected the yellow metal to restore prosperity in Alaska.

Dr. Charles E. Bunnell, president of Alaska College and School of Mines, said he had "a banner enrollment," with prospectors rushing to take winter school courses before the gold rush next season.

Gold worth \$1,000,000, the late

summer-fall production, and much of it flown from the interior by airplane, began to flow through Anchorage from such isolated spots as Kuskokwim, Ruby, Circle, Iditarod and Koyukuk when news of the advance in the price of gold reached the North.

If present prices continue, Alaskans hope for a \$15,000,000 gold production next year, with consequent increase in their purchasing power. This was a bad season, because dry weather reduced the flow of streams used to wash out the gold.

Extensive platinum operations have been started in the flat district. Far up in the Yukon and Kuskokwim valleys, where huge dredges are used for hydraulic operations, five dredges are digging despite the sub-zero weather.

Alaskan pioneers, who saw \$10,000,000 worth of gold produced last year, said they expect the greatest activity next year since the Klondike rush.

Bankers expect the new market to induce a flow of capital to Alaska from the States, for proper development of properties which cannot be worked efficiently by old-fashioned methods.

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Soviet to Increase
Its Cattle Herds

(Continued from Page 1)

recruited from Communists of long standing and resolute character, and invested with sweeping powers in punishing slackness or sabotage.

The number of persons engaged in the political departments is to be increased from 8400 to 15,000 and there are to be special efforts to recruit women organizers, because peasant women, as a general rule, were even more outspoken than men in their opposition to the new-fangled methods of collectivization.

The political departments will be given greater facilities to publish local newspapers—usually one sheet in size—as a further means of strengthening their influence among the peasants to whom they are delegated, half as missionaries, half as bosses.

No Doubt of Good Yield.

The restrictions which are placed upon the travel of foreign correspondents make it impossible to describe at first hand the progress of this year's harvesting campaign. There seems to be no doubt that the yield on the fields is well above the average, and every effort is made to realize the bountiful harvest, 100 airplanes being utilized for purposes of propaganda and organization.

The diminution of population and the poor physical condition of the peasants in those many parts of the country where the past winter and spring, by general report, were decidedly hungry represent an obstacle in reaping the grain; and there are also familiar difficulties with transportation and storage facilities for the grain. Red Army soldiers and city workers and employees have been enlisted in various places to help with the harvesting.

One indication that the harvest is really promising is the promulgation of a decree threatening with arrest, summary trial and imprisonment peasants who leave work for which they have signed contracts on new construction enterprises. While food and housing conditions in these construction camps habitually leave much to be desired, peasants would hardly be throwing up their jobs in such numbers as they could not count on finding more bread in their native villages.

Music

Vienna Choir Boys

The Vienna Choir Boys gave concerts in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon and evening. Very large audiences attended both performances and the applause was enthusiastic.

Indeed, these young singers have so caught the fancy of the audience that additional appearances have been arranged: Nov. 10, 11 (a matinee) and 12.

Some changes have been made in the makeup of the choir since it was first heard here, last February. Mr. Hans V. Urbanek has replaced Dr. Georg Gruber as leader. There have been replacements too in the personnel. The singers seem fewer and, in the average, younger. But these changes have not diminished the charm of the performances, nor impaired their musical quality.

The program yesterday was made up of a cappella ecclesiastical choruses, some modern songs and the comic opera, "Wedding by Lanternlight," by Offenbach. The precision and balance of the singing in the churchly pieces again impressed the hearer; and again one noted the shrillness of the treble voices, unsupported by basses. The performance of Offenbach's slight comic opera was enjoyable, too, in spite of the crude staging and lighting effects provided by Jordan Hall, L. A. S.

Motion Pictures

Romance Straight

"After Tonight," at RKO Keith's Theater, does not reach the high estate of some of its recent predecessors there, but as romance pure and simple it has no equal in the city.

Miss Constance Bennett is a Russian spy serving on the German frontier. Her duties do not conflict with the upkeep of her personal appearance, which remains attractive under all conditions, but they do collide with her more dash than the most impossible man (the incidental matter of war being over by then) and everything is jake.

Miss Bennett achieves slithiness in the third degree, looks fragility lovely and speaks with a low voice, which is something. Mr. Roland wears his military outfit with more dash than he does his emotions. There are a lot of other people in the cast to carry on the illusions of war and peace.

Seasonal

Now is the time for all good football pictures... and "Saturday's Millions," at the Keith-Boyet Theater, is a good one. It provides the thrills of the game for those who must miss the big stadium battles, gets in, for the cinema student, some unusual shots, and distinguishes itself by trying the hero lose the final game.

Mr. Robert Young carries off the heroship of Jim Fowler skillfully, showing the cynical tendencies of modern youth in marked contrast to the more sentimental attitude of old timers like his father, played resourcefully by the dependable Mr. Grant Mitchell. Miss Leila Hyams is a wooden heroine. Little Miss Mary Carlisle, of the plump and mischievous face, is appealing as a sort of stooge to Mr. Andy Devine. Though Mr. Devine's comedy is funny enough, it would benefit by an occasional change of recipe. Yet there is the essence of real humor in the pathetic situations he is continually involved in. He is Jim's right-hand man, repeatedly having to choose between love and duty and being loyal till it hurts.

Yes, there is fun and intrigue and excitement and suspense enough to keep the picture moving to a satisfactory conclusion. It is especially a Young People's picture.

Boston Art Notes

Ester Blomgren

At the Adrian Gallery, Boylston Street at Exeter, are shown canvases by Miss Ester Blomgren. Of Swedish descent, the artist has come here to live.

Miss Blomgren paints in the spare, conventionalized manner. She works out a landscape schematically, painting with a simplified pattern of the scene in mind. Her pictures are marked by definiteness of intention. Their simplicity is calculated and effective.

A group of depictions of the Harvard Yard proves of particular interest. Miss Blomgren sees the trees and buildings as mutual foils of shape and color, one against another.

Abbey of Cluny

The Fogg Museum has done a great deal to increase our knowledge of Medieval Christian art. The collection of Romanesque sculptures there is formidable, considering the size of the Museum. In its primitive Italian panels we may gain a very good idea of early Italian painting.

Prof. Kenneth Conant was entrusted by the Medieval Academy of America a few years ago with the work of excavating the site of the Abbey of Cluny, center of the Cluniac Order. After many soundings under streets and houses, he has deduced the construction of the church, even the apse.

A reproduction of the eight tall columns of the apse arcade has been constructed at the Fogg Museum and the columns have been topped with copies of the original capitals. The latter were carved, it is said, about 1095.

Romanesque capitals are among the most interesting of architectural decorations, exhibiting the devicefulness of the stone-cutters, their fancy, their skill and architectural sense.

Wheeling Steel Income

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Net profits of \$263,335 for the Sept. 30 quarter were reported by the Wheeling Steel Corporation, compared with \$48,143 for the second quarter and net loss of \$775,352 for the third quarter last year. For the first nine months the company had a net loss of \$86,940, compared with a net loss of \$2,284,812 for the corresponding period last year.

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Prompt and Efficient Service
19 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 421

W. CARPENTER
Dealer in
PAINTS, OILS, etc.
Also
House Painter and Paper Hanger
Wall Papers and Mouldings
Best of Service Guaranteed
7 BRIDGE STREET CONCORD, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and N. E. Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel
Millinery, Linen, Hosiery
96 N. MAIN STREET TEL. 625

Dew-Drop-In
For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
Prop. W. N. Hanson 84 So. Street

CORSETRY
That Covers a Wide Range of Scientific Specialization
HARRY G. EMMONS

HALL BROS. CO.
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

PORTLAND

FREEZING WEATHER AHEAD
Meaning a New Coat

And a new coat means a visit to Owen Moore's—where quality coats made from nationally known fabrics are trimmed with the finest furs are very much in evidence. And the prices are in keeping with your budget.

OWEN, MOORE & CO.
505-507 CONGRESS ST. Portland, Me.

Langley's
L.A.S.

ANITA FILES
HAT SHOP
2-4411
142 HIGH STREET
New Congress Building

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.

If you think well of your garment have it carefully cleaned.

For QUALITY HOME-MADE CANDY
Visit
THE GRANITE STATE CANDY SHOPPE
13 WARREN STREET Concord, N. H.

Gordon's Fish Market
Oysters Are Now in Season
Shipments received daily.

12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 804 804-832 CANAL STREET PHONE 1273

MANCHESTER

Walk-Over SHOES
BOLDUC's, opp. Colonial Theater

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertising is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone: 6804

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

HOIT'S Warehouse Salesroom

C.A. Hoit Co.
Open Thursday evenings until 9
We'll deliver anywhere in the State
It is easy to park your car

STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
Also Many Other Products
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Queen Quality Shoes
\$6.00 to \$8.50
Foot Delights
\$6.50 to \$7.50
Smart and Attractive Styles for Sport, Dress-up and Evening Wear

PARISEAU'S Inc.
1001 ELM STREET

Indera Knitted Slips and Undershirts
From the time cool days appear the question of how to dress for warmth and comfort. These garments, made of the finest wool, are wrinkle-free, and they do not crawl up the leg.

James W. Hill Co.
Make yourself an Angora Collar and Cuff Sets
Free Instructions
50 HANOVER STREET

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1198 ELM ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.

Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
Phones 667 and 668

For a Tasty Lunch
Stop at Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
We have homemade cakes and ice cream. We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
It's Scott's it's Good

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
133 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

NEWPORT ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.
KNOX, DUNLAP HATS INTERWEAVE SOCKS
208 THAMES ST. Phone 46

CHASE & CHASE
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 504

Aquidneck National Exchange Bank and Savings Company
of Newport, Rhode Island
286 Thames St. and 39 Washington Square

The New Low Gas Rate Saves Money for the User of an Automatic Gas Water Heater
The Newport Gas Light Company
Continuous Service Since 1853

PROVIDENCE

Greeting Cards
Lesson Markers—Mottos
Etchings of The Mother Church
Interesting Books
Miss E. Hope Marshall
36 EXCHANGE PLACE, Providence, R. I.

GAMWELL & INGRAHAM
Established 1904
Complete Insurance Protection
16th Floor, New Industrial Trust Bldg.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

When in Brattleboro Make the BROOKS HOUSE GARAGE YOUR HEADQUARTERS
STORAGE, SERVICE, WASHING
Day or Night
MANLEY BROS. CO., Inc.

BARROWS COAL CO. Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 852 Brattleboro, Vt.

J. E. MANN Inc.
Dry Goods, Ready to Wear
Our Styles Are Exclusive
Qualities Reliable
106-108 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

PRINTZES COATS
For Women Who Prefer FASHIONS NOT FADS
The Coat You Can Depend On to Fit and Wear Perfectly
EXCLUSIVE in Newport News with The BROADWAY

MANCHESTER

Walk-Over SHOES
BOLDUC's, opp. Colonial Theater

MANCHESTER

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Walk-Over SHOES
BOLDUC's, opp. Colonial Theater

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS
From \$2.50 up

FALCONER'S NORFOLK
(Your Duds in Our Suds)
Fairfax Family Laundry
719-721 Fairfax Avenue
Phones 25434-27314

The Staff of Life in Its Best Form
OUR PRIDE BREAD at PENDERS

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 105 E. BRADSTREET
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

Gifts of Quality for the Weddings of Autumn
Schwarzchild Bros.
Richmond's Leading Jewelers
Broad at Second

Matux Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)

Extraordinary Values in Clothing
MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, \$1.65 TOPOCKETS and OVERCOATS at \$1.50
All Wool and Worsted
MORRIS TRUBITZ
752 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
GRAMERCY 7-0704

FOR SALE—CHAUFFEUR'S outfit consisting of suit, heavy overcoat and raincoat, slightly used. Call President 6522, Quincy, Mass.

WEARING APPAREL
MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, \$1.65 TOPOCKETS and OVERCOATS at \$1.50
All Wool and Worsted
MORRIS TRUBITZ
752 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
GRAMERCY 7-0704

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. Advertisements measuring three lines must be taken in full. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
HOW TO LIVE
Illustrated book on application to LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 4743 M. Beauchamp Place, S. W. 1 near Harvard

BOARD FOR ANIMALS
LONDON—Houses and other buildings under experienced care offered for all animals. F. A. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, London, W. C. 2

BOARD FOR CHILDREN
LONDON—Children needing special care or otherwise cared for in comfortable homes by those who love and understand them. THORNTON, 153 Victoria Road, S. E. 1

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Don't Say Bread Say HOLSUM
There's a Difference in Bread
THE ASHLEY BREAD COMPANY
CLARKSBURG

PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
Redfern Coat Days
November 13-14
HUNTINGTON

Imperial
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

Mootz Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper
WHEELING

Christmas Cards
See "THE OWL" and you will see the best of all
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Ph. Wh. 3668 917 Market St.

General Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Advertisements measuring three lines must be taken in full. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED
GENTS—Don't clean polishes and nickel trimming in one operation; in convenient capsule type, no mess, no dust, rinses off hands easily; simple demonstration sells it; call, receive 25c. down, then 25c. per unit. Liberal profit. WILLIAMS CORPORATION, 35 Pine, Montclair, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE
LONDON—Desirable bungalow flat (furnished) with garage, 8 rooms, bath, gas, etc. 2 Elym Road, W. 12.

WEST HAMPSHIRE—Charming ultra modern self-contained flat, constant hot water, central heating, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc., constant hot water; delightful garden, 10 minutes West End, \$184 p. w. incl. BOWEN, 13 Birchington Court, West End Lane, W. Hamstead, N. W. 6. Maida Vale 9448.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
CHAPPELL PIANO PLAYER—Cost £165, good condition, 140 or offer; rolls included. Apply Flat C, 11 Abchurch Lane, S. John Wood, London.

FURRIERS
FUR ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS, beautifully executed. West End work at City prices; thousands of testimonials. FUR RENOVATING CO., 58, Cheapside, London, E. C. 2

GIFTS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
LEATHER WORK
Useful, colourful, inexpensive. Post orders filled. 100, Abchurch Lane, S. John Wood, London, E. C. 4

HOUSES FOR SALE
LONDON—Desirable bungalow flat (furnished) with garage, 8 rooms, bath, gas, etc. 2 Elym Road, W. 12.

WEST HAMPSHIRE—Charming ultra modern self-contained flat, constant hot water, central heating, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc., constant hot water; delightful garden, 10 minutes West End, \$184 p. w. incl. BOWEN, 13 Birchington Court, West End Lane, W. Hamstead, N. W. 6. Maida Vale 9448.

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Useful, colourful, inexpensive. Post orders filled. 100, Abchurch Lane, S. John Wood, London, E. C. 4

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS AND BOARD
JAMAICA, N. Y.—Comfortable room and board, private home, for gentlemen; near subway at N. R. 91-07 12nd St.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON, Fenway—Pleasant large and small rooms, very reasonable, quiet for study. Telephone Commonwealth 2202.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Overnight or permanent guests welcomed at MRS. JACKSON'S, 80 1/2 Park St., Grand 4233.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 204 Newark Bl. (N. W.)—attractive single-double, private bath, refrigeration; moderate. Riverside 6-7250.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 1317 Perry Pl. N. W.—Double room 55 week, single 45; cooking privileges; central heating; excellent view. Call President 6522, Quincy, Mass.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 1611 and 1611 1/2 N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private bath. Home cooked meals served temptingly.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
CHAPPEL—Four years

Daily Features

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

"MASCOT"
FOOTJOY SHOES

from 28/

Charles H. Baber

140
REGENT ST., W. 1

LESLEY & LESLEY
TAILORS
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLEBURY, E.C. 4
(2 Doors from Marble Arch)

CANTILEVER
"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"

Comfort obtained by correct
Shoe Fitting and Natural
Foot Form

Your friends are satisfied—ask them

COVENTRY SHOE CO. LTD.
23 COVENTRY ST., P. & C. Circus, W. 1

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
SHOES

for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire
for style and comfort

73 Lower SLOANE STREET
LONDON, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

J. BRILLIANT

Jeweller, Silversmith
and Certified Watchmaker
23 QUEENS ROAD, W. 2

A great variety of Watches and
Jewellery of best quality only.
Cash sent by return for old Jewellery,
Old Gold, Silver and Ornaments, All
kinds of Property bought.

Established 42 years.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most
reliable goods at moderate prices.
General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers
337, 339, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369
Harrow Road, Paddington, London,
W. 9

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
Meat, Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats,
Bakery, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables,
Grocery, Provisions and Ironmongery.
Restaurant Catering.

Branches:
Coulthards: 3 Hereford Road, Bayswater
Lidstone: 37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington
Hall & Co., 65 Long Acre, W. C.

TOM HILL
(SLOANE SQUARE) LTD.
HANDMADE GLOVES
in Specially Selected Leathers

44 Sloane Square Est. 1870 Sloane 8966

Ann Page's Antique Shop
114 Harrington Road, So. Kensington
(Close to Station) Ken. 4275

Why buy new furniture when you can
furnish with antiques at half the cost?
Inspection invited. Good prices given for
antique furniture, china, glass, etc.

Langworthy's Est. 1910
Court Hairdressers
Thoroughly trained Staff. All modern
appliances. Newly decorated premises.
Charming and comfortable.

St. James Court, 51 Buckingham Gate
Tel. Victoria 5079 and 2360

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill

Millinery
Reslaw and Raymond Hats
Mde. Leighton

E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10 Tudor 1391

LONDON, W.—Child's Hill

Quick Clean Ltd.
All-British Cleaners
380 Finchley Rd., N. W. 2
(Opposite Moreland Ct.)
CLEANING AND DELIVER
HAMPSTEAD 3333

LONDON, N. W.—Hampstead

The BOWMALL
Bed Selfee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable
bed selfee. Bed and mattress in one
piece. Can be made in
any room.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON, N. W.—Willesden

GWENETH
Limited
Chamberlayne Road, Kensal Rise,
N. W. 10
PHONE WILLESDEN 7218

MILLINERY
JUMPER SUITS
HOSIERY • COATS
FLOWERS

LONDON

LONDON E.—Chingford

RAWLINGS FOOD STORE

4 STATION ROAD
First-Class
Provisions and Groceries
POSTUM
Phone Silverthorn 1194 Quick motor deliveries

For Dairy Produce of Quality
Try LOW HALL FARM
MILK, BUTTER, EGGS
JAMES S. SOPER Shop
Dairy Farmer 23 Station Rd., Chingford
Phone Silverthorn 1553

Potter & Moore's
MIDWINTER LAMENDES
POWELL-CREAM
*Bundock's Hairdressing Salons
Ladies, 8 Station Road,
Chingford, 1059 Station Road
Phone Silverthorn 1330

LONDON S. E.—Herne Hill

OAKLEY & SON
HIGH-CLASS SHOEMAKERS
Lotus, Bective and K Shoes
309 Hailton Road, Herne Hill S. E. 24
and 41 St. Richmond Hill, Surrey.

LONDON S. E.—West Norwood

DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Renovations
and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7630-2-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

McCANN & SON
THE MODERN SHOE STORE
Opposite St. Luke's Church
Knights Hill, West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 2071

LONDON S. W.—Putney and District

R. W. SAVAGE
and COMPANY
Drapers and
House Furnishers

Removal Contractors
ESTIMATES FREE
FIREPROOF DEPOSITORIES
79-93 High Street, Putney, and at
317-325 Putney Bridge Road, S. W. 15
Telephone: Putney 2400
(PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE)

Grape-Nuts
stocked by
IRONSIDES STORES
59 and 59a High St., Fulham S. W. 6
High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Telephone Putney 0620

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

FRANCIS & SON
High-Class Grocers
Fruit for Christmas Puddings and
Finest Poultry
318-312 High Rd., Streatham
Also
182/184 Norwood Rd. S. E.

COOPERS
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
We stock many unusual delicacies. All our
Jams and Marmalades are of the finest quality.
Chutneys, Old English Marmalade,
178 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM
6 and 8 Upper Mulgrave Road, Chisum

WOTTON & DEAN LTD.
165 High Road, Streatham, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 0244
249 Balham High Road, E. W.
Phone Streatham 1739
Best brands of imported meat.
Purveyors of the country's best meat.

CONSCIENTIOUS TRADING
CRABB & SON LTD.
Builders, Decorators, Electricians
PHONE TULSE HILL 3421

IRELAND

DUBLIN
Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOL
EUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING,
REMOVALS AND STORAGE.
R. STRAHAN & CO. LTD.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
115 STEPHEN'S GREEN

Switzer's
FOOTWEAR
Unrivalled for Comfort and
Long Service
"Lotus" and many other
well-known makes in stock.
SWITZER & CO. LTD.
ORAPTON STREET, DUBLIN

HORTON'S
When in DUBLIN
Visit
Men's Wear Specialists. Agents for
Jaeger. Pure Wool Garments also "Bur-
berry" Weatherproofs.
105/6 GRAFTON STREET

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
RADIO RECEIVERS
THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS
MICROSCOPES
12 SUFFOLK ST., DUBLIN

HELY'S DAME STREET

Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens,
Sports Goods, High Class Fishing
Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

STEPHENS & BOURKE
Limited
For Ladies' Dainty Shoes
Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"
26 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

The fourth of a series of briefs
compiled for The Christian Science
Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.

The battle of Waterloo, in which
all Europe took part, was covered
in a third of a column in the Lon-
don Morning Chronicle.

Before the era of newspapers,
news was distributed by news letters
and news circulars. In London,
Paris, Amsterdam, Leipzig, and Bos-
ton, these were the sources from
which the people learned what was
going on.

The name Gazette takes its
origin from a small piece of Italian
money called gazetta. One of
the first newspapers ever printed
was the Gazzetta di Venezia. It sold
for one gazetta a copy.

It has been alleged that the word
NEWS comes from the first letters
of the names of the four points of
the compass—North, East, West and
South. This has been denied by
journalists, who insist that its origin
is in the fact that whatever is new
is news.

Charles Dickens was the honor
guest at the annual dinner of the
New York Press Club in 1868. The
banquet was at Delmonico's. Horace
Greeley presided and spoke words
of welcome.

The first editorials to appear regu-
larly in an American newspaper
were those written by James Chet-
ham, English radical, who in 1800
became editor of the American
Citizen, an outstanding Jeffersonian
newspaper.

The title "father of religious
journalism" has been applied to
Nathaniel Willis (who first con-
ceived the idea of a religious news-
paper), to John Andrews (who first
published a religious newspaper),
and to Sidney Edwards Morse (who
first edited the Boston Recorder
which Willis published).

There were no Sunday newspa-
pers prior to 1825.

The master spirit of the Boston
Liberator was William Lloyd Garri-
son. For 34 years (1831-1865) this
organ of Abolitionism attacked the
institution of slavery with such
boldness that on many occasions the
editor barely escaped with his life.

Pict-O-Grams

1. HOW MANY
ONE-FAMILY
HOUSES ARE
THERE IN
THE U.S.?

2. WHAT MAKES
A BEE
HUM?

3. CAN NOISE
BREAK
A WINDOW?

4. CAN
WATER BE
MADE LIGHTER
OR
HEAVIER?

5. WHO WAS
DICK
WHITTINGTON?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
The Answers Appear Elsewhere in the Page

Odds and Ends

Truck Bridge
Elmer Slatter, a farmer of Scotts-
bluff, Neb., using a welding torch,
has constructed a bridge 112 feet
long and 10 feet wide, capable of
bearing a six-ton load. It is made
from 50 discarded auto truck frames.

Air Travel Cost
Six and a tenth cents per mile is
the average cost of a trip on an air-
plane in the United States, accord-
ing to the Department of Com-
merce.

Forest Owners
Thirty per cent of the 400,000,000
acres of commercial forest area in
the United States is owned by
farmers.

Ready for Discard
Mexican and American immigra-
tion officials have discussed plans to
take "gringos" and "greaser" out of
border vocabulary.

"Quotes"
What are "quotation marks" to
Americans are "inverted commas"
to the British.

Purchase
Goods
Advertised in
The Christian
Science Monitor, or answer
a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

When You
Purchase
Goods
Advertised in
The Christian
Science Monitor, or answer
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The Christian Science Monitor

Typ-O-Graph No. 16



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Rosalind Lillibridge, Los Angeles,
for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The typewriter artist tells us that this portrait was typed from life in a public library.
The young man was completely absorbed in a book on good English. Would that others
could get so interested!

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE higher our position, the more modestly
should we behave.
—CICERO

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
"Go and fetch me the mail" (Miss
R. G.)—Redundant, for "fetch"
means "to go and bring" (Web-
ster's). Omit the "go and." Of course,
there is an archaic air about "fetch";
so "Please bring me the mail" will
serve.

"Climb up" (Miss R. G.)—"The
up" is usually superfluous. We say
"usually" in order to make allow-
ances for the well-intentioned
woman who once said to us: "You
climbed up that tree; now climb
down!"

Despite the fact that "climb" sug-
gests "going up," "climb down" has
won some standing among the
anomalous idioms.

"He had come to anneal the party
forces" (P. S. D.)—The friend con-
tends that "anneal" is not well used
in the sentence.

The village blacksmith used to an-
neal steel by heating it to a bright
cherry red and then tossing it aside
to cool gradually. This process "soft-
ened" the metal, so to speak, for
while it had been brittle enough to
be broken by a hammer blow, it
could now be struck—and be only
dented.

A member of our staff, who dis-
tinguished himself by making a
horseshoe when he was in grammar
school, rather confirms our belief
that "party forces" are not in need
of annealing so much as tempering.
Annealed metal can take an edge,
but cannot hold it; tempered metal
takes it and holds it.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon
I trailed the Boss to his
friends house on Maple
Avenue—

I could hear a lot of laugh-
ing and talking inside, so
I was sure I had found
the right place

While I was trying to get
up enough courage to
bark and ask them to
invite me in, of 1890
came along—

I told him about the party and said
why don't you ring
the doorbell—that
would be much
nicer than barking

Which he did

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hymnal Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 186

LARGELY because of differences
in meter, French hymns have
not often been translated into
English. But because the greatest of
the French hymn writers was also a
composer, the Christian Science
Hymnal can include César H. A.
Malan in its list of names.

The strong, clear tune Hendon
is a link with the Huguenot body
that sent so many excellent citizens
to the Netherlands, to England, and
to the New World. César's father
went from Paris to Geneva when the
Edict of Nantes was revoked, so that
César is of Genevan birth (1787-
1864). A minister in the Genevan
church, he became one of the leaders
away from the growing Unitarianism
back to Calvinism. In this he was in-
fluenced by the Scottish evangelist,
Robert Haldane.

In his own garden, Malan built a
chapel of Témoinage (Witness),
which was crowded with the follow-
ers of the Réveil (Awakening). His
"Songs of Zion," 1841, showed a

wealth of resource, like that of Watts
or Wesley.

In the name of William Gaskell
(1805-1884), the poet here, the lovers
of the older England, which is seen
in so many delightful pages, are glad
to discover that their surmise is true.
Yes, he was Mrs. Gaskell's husband
and his experience makes her book
"Cranford" even more real. For at
the age of twenty-three he went to
preach at the Cross Street Unitarian
Chapel in Manchester, and remained
there as its minister for fifty-six
years!

He met Miss Stevens, who became
Mrs. Gaskell, in a neighboring vil-
lage where lived the people whom we
know so well from her bright and
tender pages.

Mr. Gaskell's hymns were among
the Martineau Hymns of 1840, and
he published a small collection of
Temperance hymns. This noble Unit-
arian hymn has excellent support in
the music of Malan, who thought he
opposed Unitarianism!

No. 269

HAYDN's name refers us to
Notes 71, 170, 185, for his
story. Here may be recalled
the amusing incident connected with
William Gardiner (Note 105). Ama-
teur of music, he was also a stocking
manufacturer; so when Haydn vis-
ited England, Gardiner gave him a
pair of hose, with the opening notes
of the Austrian Hymn woven into
them.

The words here are one of the fine
hymns written for the 1910 edition
of the Hymnal by Frederic W. Root,
a Christian Scientist.

State Flowers No. 4



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Alabama, Kentucky, Nebraska: Goldenrod

MORE than 80 species of goldenrods run along North American roads,
jumping fences into broad meadows, and crossing stone walls to
glorify barren pastures. They fringe the streams, climb the moun-
tains to the very top (as Alpine varieties), wade through bogs to waste
places, and then take a few days off for a sojourn at the beach.

Nebraska, the Cornhusker State; Kentucky, the Blue Grass State, and
Alabama, the Cotton State, have each chosen it for the official flower.
Solidago nemoralis, a species which likes a dry, open soil, and is rarely
found elsewhere, serves Alabama. It is clothed with a rough, grayish coat.
Flowers are borne in long, high racemes. These are close together and
bright yellow in color. Solidago serotina of Nebraska has a smooth stem.
Kentucky refuses to pick a favorite; it just says—"goldenrod."

In Europe and Asia, flower fanciers like goldenrods so well that they
plant them in their private gardens and tend them as Americans look after
pet roses. Visitors to the English gardens at Kew during July and August
never fail to hunt up the goldenrod section where various American species
bloom.

In Lighter Vein

His Difficulty

"You're lucky to find a wife who
can manage on your income."
"M'm, yes; but I've got to find an-
other income for myself now!"
Answers.

She found this very profitable be-
cause few girls seemed foresighted
enough to provide for their need,
and it seemed much easier to buy
when their need arose. In this way
she earned all her spending money.
Miss H.-L. H. P.

The Real Reason

A man ordered eggs for breakfast
in an hotel in the States.
"Boss," said the colored waiter,
"mebbe you better tak' somethin'
else. I would not care to reckermend
de aigs dis thinnin'."

"Why not?" asked the white man.
"Aren't they fresh?"
"I don't know if they is or ef they
aint, 'cause to tell you de truff we
de aigs dis thinnin'." was the astonishing
reply.—Tit-Bits.

Phaw!

A little boy attending Sunday
school at a summer resort was
asked by his father: "Well Billy,
whom did you have for teacher to-
day?"

The boy replied: "Daddy, we
didn't have a teacher today; we had
a man!"

Serious

Mistress: "I notice that your
policeman friend calls frequently.
Do you think he means business?"
Cook: "I think he does. He's al-
ready beginning to complain about
my cooking."—Pearson's.

Junior Cross-Word No. 17

Across
1—Cargo.
2—A bay.
3—Unaffectedness.
4—Small inlet or bay.
5—Canadian province (ab.).
6—Half an em.
7—Pennants.
8—Either.
9—Thill.
10—Abode.
11—Ages.
12—Ons who (suffix).
13—Legal claim.
14—Volcanic mountain of Sicily.
15—Limbs.
16—Specks.
Down
1—One of the glasses of a telescope.
2—For drying.
3—While.
4—Erasures.
5—Scattered.
6—River in Italy.
7—Beyond.
8—Playing cards having 10 spots.
9—Help.
10—Turning over and over.
11—One of the Great Lakes.
12—Jargon.
13—For example (ab.).
14—Toward.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The School for Husbands

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best I've seen
in years."

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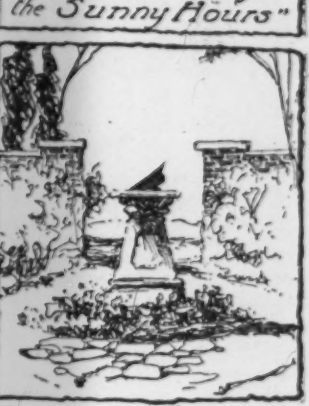
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ALICE
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CAFETERIA for Men and Women.
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Home-cooked Food Combination Special

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A True Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HE WAS an expert mechanic.
During the World War he
served abroad as machinist in
the air service.

He had never seriously considered
the spiritual side of life; but upon
his return to America, he began to
strike a mental balance, with the
result that he finally gave up a good
job and entered the ministry, study-
ing and preaching at the same time.
His enthusiasm for his work was
contagious, and he met with con-
siderable success.

Then came the great economic
slump. Most of his men parishioners
were carpenters, builders, or masons;
and as work dwindled, the little
church seemed doomed to close its
doors. With his own salary sadly in
arrear, and church bills mounting,
he called a council of his church
men. It would have been simple to
state to them, "You must find the
funds, or I must seek other fields."
But instead, he announced his readi-
ness to return, temporarily, to his
former vocation of mechanic,
preaching as usual on Sunday.

For two years now he has driven
to work each week-day morning at
5 o'clock, performed exhausting
manual labor all day, and returned
home at night to supper and even-
ing study in anticipation of his
midweek and Sunday services.

He has not only lived himself and
his family over a difficult period, but
he has given generous assistance to
many members of his little flock.
Surely this man is a hero.

Worth Knowing

SOLDIERS OF ALEXANDER,
THE GREAT, ARE RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE WORD "CANDY."
WHILE CAMPAIGNING IN
INDIA THEY RAN ACROSS A
SWEET CANE (THE INDIANS
CALLED "KAND")—THE WORD
HAS BEEN SLOWLY MODIFIED
UNTIL TODAY WE HAVE
"CANDY"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ANSWERS
1. 22,833,000.
2. The rapid movement of its

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Ford and NRA

AT LAST the NRA-Ford controversy has broken wide open. The National Recovery Administration could have encountered no more spectacular, no more difficult single test. For Henry Ford is not only the most powerful individual industrialist in America; he is the most notable practitioner of the high wage theory which is the core of the NRA program. As such he might have been expected to join heartily in the Blue Eagle flight.

But when the automobile code was finally agreed upon, he refrained from signing, though making the minor changes necessary to conform on wages and hours. Weeks now have passed and still he hasn't signed. Nor has he vouchsafed any particular explanation, except to imply that he didn't care to have the trade association of the industry, of which he is not a member, have access to his books.

There has been much speculation as to his full reasons. It may be presumed that Mr. Ford has his doubts about some features of NRA. He has always operated on a strictly non-union basis, as indeed have virtually all motor vehicle and accessory plants. The Recovery Act gives legal sanction to "collective bargaining"; in fact, it virtually requires some organization of employees as well as of employers.

It may also be supposed that Mr. Ford has his doubts about the soundness of the NRA program. His practice before raising wages has always been to see to it, so far as that was possible in advance, that his costs, instead of increasing, would progressively decline. The NRA, on the other hand, makes no bones of its anticipation of increasing costs and higher prices, as a consequence of conforming with the prescribed conditions. It is trusting that the total of wages will increase more rapidly than the total of prices. To date, that hope has not been fulfilled.

Were Henry Ford in charge of the program there are things, no doubt, that he would do differently. For instance, he would probably endeavor to manage so as to finance the larger wages by further, preplanned economies. Then he could know for sure that the increase in mass purchasing power would outstrip that in prices. But even Mr. Ford could not insure cheaper production in all industries overnight. And of course many other employers who do not wholly agree with the national program are supporting it.

If the present controversy results in a real clarification of differences between Ford and NRA considerable good may result. Unhappily it seems so far to be only increasing misunderstandings. There is plainly an altogether unnecessary dispute as to whether reports have been called for on the wages and hours of motorcar manufacturers. This is a question of fact which should be settled without charges and countercharges. The whole atmosphere of belligerency that has developed between Washington and Dearborn is to be regretted.

Declarations that the Government will buy no Ford products and that the case will be "turned over to the Attorney-General" are no more likely to end the disagreement than are statements that General Johnson "has assumed to talk like a dictator and the Supreme Court combined," and that even had the Ford company signed a code it would still be under attack by "the enemies of independent business." Possibly a court test of the issues involved may be necessary. It might help—as the present debate through the newspapers is not helping—to define the powers of the Government and the rights of the individual.

But in any case there is need for an end to the bitterness which is now obscuring as well as aggravating the issue. It would seem that here is a place for the famous tact of President Roosevelt. Surely a personal talk with Mr. Ford would change the whole aspect of the present difficulty. There is plainly much agreement of purpose between the Government and the motor magnate. And just a bit of the cooperation which is essential to the successful functioning both of governmental units and of the far-flung Ford enterprises would go far to clear up and remove disagreements.

The Forgotten Hour

ONE hears much, these days, of forgotten things, at least in the United States. There was the "forgotten man" in the political realm. Then came the "forgotten woman" in the industrial world. What, then, of the "forgotten hour" in domestic life?

On that period of the day once rested a great responsibility. Those to whom this particular hour is not forgotten, but instead is vividly remembered and cherished, will testify that the hour has ever lived up to its obligations, in the effect it has had on their careers.

That hour of music, when a family gathered around the piano, was a custom not confined to the March household, so feelingly pictured by Louisa M. Alcott in "Little Women." It is a heritage of many a man and woman, a beloved

memory that evokes a reminiscent smile today. Here and there one hears of a home to which the sons and daughters, now with establishments of their own, return for a Sunday evening of music—the mother at the piano, the father with his cello, the one-time children each with an instrument—an occasion anticipated during the entire week. But this treasured hour has been too readily accepted as belonging to days other than the present.

This loss may be attributed to many causes—the automobile, outdoor sports, the radio. As to the last-named, Sir John Reith, Dr. Adrian Boulton, Sir Walford Davies and other prominent British musical authorities contend that the radio encourages amateur musicians rather than tends to eliminate them. The elementary schools in Great Britain and the public schools in the United States do considerable to arouse musical appreciation and education of the child. But what effort is made to bridge over to the adult period? If the interest and expression of talent are allowed to lapse, an enjoyment, precious in its possibilities, is lost.

Mothers and daughters have an opportunity to change all this if they so desire, and with the present increased leisure why should they not plan for such a pastime? They are certain to find that the men of the family or of their circle will not be averse to the singing of "parts" and practicing on instruments whose cases have long remained closed. Song and instrumental solos will be brought forth; the melodies of old favorites and new ones will be heard, and an hour, precious to live and to recall, will come again into its own.

Authors in the Classroom

AN INNOVATION in the teaching of English, especially creative writing and criticism, is announced by New York University. From November until next April a limited group of 100 students majoring in English will have an opportunity in the classroom to meet, hear and question authors as well as read their works. Twelve speakers will discuss the technique of the writing craft. They will include poets, dramatists, novelists, essayists, magazine writers, biographers, and publishers. After each speaker has talked informally on the technique of his craft the students may ask questions and participate in the discussion.

The idea is not wholly new. Robert Frost has served as "resident poet" in more than one institution, and many colleges have invited to their platforms significant living writers of prose and verse. The novelty of the idea as planned by the English department of New York University lies in the variety and informality of contacts, and providing for such contacts in a regular course.

The question arises, Will authors shrink or grow in student estimation as a result of close contact? Even so genial a philosopher and writer as David Grayson in his "Friendly Road" warned against such familiarity thus:

The poet sings his song and goes his way. If we sought him out how horribly disappointed we might be. We might find him shaggy and unkempt, where we imagined him beautiful, weak when we thought him strong, dull where we thought him brilliant. Take then the vintage of his heart and let him go.

But the roster of authors chosen to give the course makes it unlikely that the students will see any of them shaggy or unkempt or eating sausage. They include Lawrence Langner, Gilbert Seldes, James Stephens, Horace Gregory, Katherine Fullerton Gould, Eda Lou Walton, Hal White, John Varney, Kenneth Burke, Elmer Adler, Frederick L. Allen and John Farrar.

While it is true that the most vital part of a writer's contribution is usually found in his or her writings, most college courses in English composition provide at best only laboratory drill in writing, and courses in English literature can do little more than direct the student's reading. Therefore Dr. Homer A. Watt, of the N. Y. U. English department, holds that the teacher should act as a mediator between student and literary artist. He believes the student needs to hear the creative artist who speaks not merely as a scribe but as one having authority. He hopes that from free and easy contact with writers, students will obtain a more vivid understanding of the literary art than in the formal atmosphere of classroom lectures by teachers who, while versed in their subject, are not usually creative artists.

The experiment is worth following. It may well be that students, after a peep back stage, will return to their instructors with appetites whetted and mentalities more understanding and alert.

Radio "Reception"

SO MANY events of interest to Young America were scheduled for a single day recently in and around Pasadena, Calif., that a boy, to attend all of them, would have had to be several boys. On one gridiron, a junior college football game was in progress, and on another the high school eleven was battling. An invitation tennis tournament was in its semifinal stage, with nationally known players competing. In nearby Los Angeles, the Royal Scot, Britain's crack team, was on exhibition for one day only, while in San Pedro harbor the historic frigate, Old Ironsides, was at home to visitors.

Still, for some 2000 boys and not a few girls of the vicinity, the day held an event of greater importance—the presence in the city of their radio favorite. The visitor was not a star of the microphone on personal appearance tour. He was neither the hero of a serial "thriller," nor a teller of tall tales over the air, nor yet a singer of cowboy or "hill billy" songs, but the man who with Hertz, de Forest and others has made possible these various forms of radio entertainment. He was Guglielmo Marconi, paying a brief visit to the California Institute of Technology.

The 2000 youths constituted the local group whose principal radio interest is centered, not in the programs but in the technical aspects of radio. On this occasion they formed a self-constituted, impromptu and decidedly informal reception committee which waited before Throop Hall to greet the distinguished visitor with outbursts of juvenile applause. For their reward, they heard from his own lips, in Oxford English,

the story of how the inventor's first wireless message was sent from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to England, and of the other beginnings of radio.

His expressed hope that all the members of his young audience would study physics probably will be fulfilled. Their presence there in the face of so many counter-attractions is proof that their interest in radio's research side is paramount. Taking this Pasadena incident as an indication of the interest that the youth of world feels in its technical aspect, the future of radio is in capable hands.

Making the Sunflower Wild

A WRITER of editorials for the New York Times takes periodic pleasure in poking sophisticated fun at the State of Kansas. With an urbane, or at least very consciously urbane, pen he seizes some misadventure or idiosyncrasy of that short-grass state and toasts the inhabitants thereof to a delicious brown.

Particularly is he fond of quoting the official motto from the state seal, "Ad astra per aspera," with some liberal translation such as, "Through hard going, to the stars," and he is never quite so happy in his satire as when Kansans become, to his mind, overserious in their zeal for righteousness. From earlier sallies one gains an impression that he first became prodigiously annoyed with Kansas when the Sunflower State undertook to exclude alcoholic beverages from its borders.

In the latest instance, however, he derives quiet amusement from the fact that amid the welter of farm strikes and relief appeals the State Board of Agriculture has issued a book of 300 pages on "The Wild Flowers of Kansas." Indeed, the Wellington (Kan.) News inquires with irony in its voice, "What could be more heartening in a time of hunger and hardship than the wide distribution of a book on the wild flowers of Kansas?"

Without assuming that a spray of foxglove will always take the place of a corn pone—of which the agrarian United States seems to have an adequate supply—one may mildly suggest that even a wild flower does give some rewards for attention. Fully acknowledging the gravity of the farm question, one may remark that there is such a thing as becoming so preoccupied with one's difficulties that they grow in the process. In such a case, though one may not have the price of a ticket to the "Fringes" which Broadway sends out for the uplift of Topeka, he may gain some succor from his tribulations in seeing the plains dotted with verbenas and primroses.

Somehow such a phrase as "sweetness and light" seems less an impulsion to cynicism in the presence of a daisy field than on a city pavement. One recalls also a story of a Kansan who eked out the slim proceeds of a 20-cent corn crop by gathering bouquets of wild flowers and selling them to the city folk. Perhaps when the stress is over, it may be found that wild flowers have had their part in farm relief. If so, we may expect that the story will be told in that newspaper which attaches so much importance to state mottoes and whose own motto is "All the news that's fit to print."

Ecuador Reflects a Trend

A SERIOUS deadlock which since the middle of August has all but paralyzed legislative and administrative processes in Ecuador has been broken by the Senate. By resolution that body has declared the Presidency vacant and Juan de Dios Martinez Mera, elected on Oct. 31, 1932, is deposed. Impeachment proceedings have been under way for many weeks, and from this distance it appears that the most serious accusation brought against the Chief Executive was his inability to cope with the financial distress of the nation. It is impossible to pass on all the merits of the case. But there is much to be said for the manner in which the presidential change has taken place.

Soon after the Wars of Independence had freed the nations of Latin America to set up their own forms of government, their constitution makers allocated to the executive and legislative branches of government more or less equal powers. This soon proved to be more idealistic than practical and the trend veered to the strong-man type of government, sometimes by constitutional provision and sometimes because dictators arbitrarily assumed absolute power. In either case impeachment proceedings were out of the question, since the legislative and judicial branches were filled with the friends and followers of the President. Revolution was then the only way out if a change were needed.

More recently the trend has been to give to the elected representatives of the people in the legislative assemblies more power and a greater opportunity for participating directly in government. Congresses, formerly the puppets of presidential wills, have asserted themselves in behalf of their constituents and this, the most recent change in government which has come about through regular impeachment proceedings, apparently as provided for in the constitution, indicates that Ecuador, too, follows the trend in other parts of Latin America.

Editorial Notes

Enthusiasts who have radio sets in their cars as well as their homes will be glad to know that municipal permission has been granted in New York for installation of radio sets in taxicabs. Yet others will continue to wonder whether anybody would have thought of having a radio set in a motorcar for pleasure if somebody hadn't first thought of putting it there for profit.

A Dayton (Ohio) cash register company has raised its employees' pay, thus confirming doubly the idea that there's more money now in cash registers.

Clothing with wood trimmings has been introduced in Paris. Perhaps room and board will now include clothing.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Provocative International News—Will Congress "Queer" the New Deal?

THE American Society of Newspaper Editors in a recent bulletin took up a question which for many years past has been agitated in The Christian Science Monitor, namely, the publication of international news of a provocative or hurtful character. Mr. Richard Kolyer of New York wrote to the Bulletin complaining that New York newspapers "are doing incalculable harm to both our own citizens and to the world in general, when they might just as easily and conscientiously be performing a human service." This harm he discerns in the publication of "a great deal of news reported from foreign countries which has been of such a nature that it creates ill-feeling between American citizens and the people of other countries."

Nearly 10 years ago I began trying to impress upon the press of this and other countries the great desirability of avoiding the publication of provocative news of this sort. I found on the continent of Europe, where I made many speeches on the subject, that the power of the Governments over the newspapers made it difficult if not entirely impossible to check this practice. Not infrequently the diplomacy of one Government would find it desirable to secure the publication of news which had a strong tendency to infuriate some neighbor. In England I found a very receptive audience. But I recall that the late Lord Burnham, at that time the owner and editor of the London Telegraph, in responding to my plea that irritating foreign news should not be published, said: "What about your Chicago Mayor, 'Bill' Thompson, who is constantly asserting that if King George should show his face in Chicago he would 'punch his snoot'? That is very irritating to our people, and yet as a newspaper man I must publish it."

I saw the justice of his response, and pleaded only that while he could not wholly ignore "Big Bill"—who, by the way, seems to have been reduced to obscurity by the whirl of time—he could at least see that his paper also carried news from Chicago of a different nature, which would enable his people to understand the real character of the citizens of that magnificent and progressive city. He heartily acquiesced in this theory, and not long after, as chairman of an international press conference at Geneva, lent his influence to the passage of a resolution deprecating on the part of the press of the world precisely this type of news. The phrase used was "tendencious news," not, it would appear to me, an extremely clear description of the thing we had in mind. But the sentiment of the newspapers there represented was made very clear in the course of the debate.

It is an excellent thing that the matter has been brought to the attention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Personally I think American papers sin less in this regard than do most of those of continental Europe. But at the same time, there is opportunity for a greater measure of vigilance even in the editorial columns of the United States. Perhaps the current discussion of Japanese policies furnishes a case in point.

The Passing of the Penwiper

INTO the limbo where vanished the wall mottoes, plush albums and glass flowers of our grandmothers' parlors has departed another symbol of a generation which has passed—the penwiper that used to do duty on every home writing table and "secretary" and in the pencil box of the school-boy.

In those distant days, before the fountain pen and the typewriter came, pens were treated with respect. To put one away after use without wiping it clean and shining was as serious a matter as coming into the farm sitting room with snow or mud on your boots, or wearing your Sunday clothes on week-days.

Of course even in those days there were a few neglected pens, such as the one with which guests at the Mansion House signed the dog-eared hotel register and then thrust the pen into a wilted potato which was its constant companion. And over in Judge Miller's law office in the Putnam Block half a dozen pens stuck out of a dusty tumbler of bird shot. In the post office, then as now, pens were strewn on the ink-spattered top of the shelf-like public writing table, that is unless they rolled down the sloping surface into the wastebasket.

But in the homes of yesterday pens were kept burnished and bright with flannel penwipers which reposed on every desk, or in its top drawer, or perhaps on the shelf beside the clock where often stood pens and the ink bottle. Penwipers were as varied in design as patchwork quilts. Some were fat and others thin. Large or small, gay or sober in color, plain or with scalloped edges, they com-

bined ornamentation with utility. Only occasionally did one escape use, like the one Cousin Clara sent from Down East at Christmas time. This was a replica of a life-sized sunflower with a black center and green and yellow leaves—an ensemble "too pretty to use," and destined to join the other treasures on the whatnot.

Into the construction of penwipers went layer on layer of bits of flannel or soft woolen cloth industriously saved for the purpose. In the choicest ones each layer was a different color, that is in the beginning before constant use blotted out the bright colors and reduced the wiper to a sad combination of black and blue. But even then the cover—the top layer—retained its pristine color, for it was never used. Sometimes the cover was embellished with beads or gay buttons. Those were the kind which a boy was likely to find in his Christmas stocking, along with a pencil box from Aunt Emma. Once Sister Lucy received a heart-shaped one that only a valentine could rival in her affections.

As the tide of the outside world swept toward the farmhouse it brought advertising penwipers bearing their messages on buttons in the center. They became almost as common as the calendars distributed at the country store. But they never were real competitors of the home-made variety fashioned out of familiar bits of flannel of every hue.

Now neither variety is seen any more. Yet they survive in the memories of childhood in simpler days. G. A. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Progress of Human Thought

THE discovery of the electro-magnetic nature and organ of matter and the implications of Einstein's epoch-making Relativity Theory have revolutionized modern physics. The axioms of Euclid are found to be untrue. The Principia of Newton to need revision and readjustment: matter is no longer indestructible, is found ultimately to be but a function of electricity and is suspected of having its origin in some other physical medium altogether, even the conservation of energy is now suspect.

The materialistic basis that seemed so sure and stable in the nineteenth century has been rudely shaken in the twentieth, and in places has crumbled altogether away.

Amid all this turmoil and change, man's thought is clearly reaching out to new forms, to new and half-seen truths that lie beyond the unstable and insufficient panorama of mere matter. A new idealism is everywhere supplanting the old materialistic outlook.

Natural scientific thought today has on the whole deserted the materialistic-agnostic standpoint; its own researches have forced it from this position. It has discovered its former sure shield of materialism, which received too many dents and punctures from scientific explorers themselves to serve any longer as a useful weapon of defense.

I venture to say that there are few scientists of the first rank today who would not admit with more or less directness that spirit transcends matter, and is the creative and directing intelligence behind and through nature.

The majority of the physiologists and psychologists of today, however, freely admit that thought is no more a product of the brain than an engine driver is a product of the train he drives and controls. The facts are all against the exploded theory.

Thought is an expression of Consciousness, and consciousness is an expression of Life, and life... is an expression of Spirit. None of these things is material in origin.

Thought is essentially creative. The work of the poet, the painter, the sculptor, the musician, the architect, the

inventor, existed in thought and were formed in thought before ever it was expressed in matter. And it is this creative power of thought that is of such tremendous importance in these days of the breaking down of old things and the building up of new.

The power of Thought is greater than many of us realize, and the mass power of concentrated thought in the right direction is literally enormous. You have all heard the phrase, Great wishes do fulfill themselves.

The path to the concerted right action, whether of an assembly or of a nation, lies through the accumulated right thinking of the individuals composing it. Just as trained action follows trained thought, so cumulative action follows cumulative thought; and the cumulative power of concentrated thought can move and has been known to move political, social and economic mountains.

—G. W. J. MacFarlane, M. A., in the Natal (South Africa) Mercury.

Aiding Pan-American Relations

THERE is in Latin America, a disposition to look with searching eyes upon any suggestion affecting those countries, even in the most innocent way if it emanates from Washington. Even in the proposal to construct an international highway from Alaska to Argentina they see an imperialistic menace.

Highways promote development and travel. The uniting of the interests of the two Americas by means of a motor road that encourages touring will create friendships by improving acquaintance and breaking down prejudicial ideas. The project should be an active factor in strengthening Pan-American understanding and appreciation.

It is interesting to note that the highway as proposed, crossing the United States-Mexico border at Laredo, Texas, strikes the Pacific coast at Guatemala; and from that point to Panama, a distance of 1500 miles, it skirts the western sea. The extension of California's Roosevelt Highway to a junction with the international road will provide an all-Pacific route approximately 6000 miles in length, for the North American portion of the projected boulevard.—Pasadena (Calif.) Star-News.